ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,350—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	9th July.
B.M.L. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	6000	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7546	W. B Andrews	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	6287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3 820	1st Aug. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Fls. 600	Fls. 325	Fls. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	15th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 370	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1650	Rs. 925

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, The St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GEELA	L. Brolich	4,250	21st July.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 1, 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Capt. R. NUNOME, 3,224 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 11th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th July, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,089	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X.	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK & SON,
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th July, 1695, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th July at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 7th July, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 11th July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th July, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO,

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporito	5,000	19th July 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 2, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., asked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	38	16
With Single temple Sides	50	34	16
Solders	50	38	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globules Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS.
RACE, STEEPLECHASE, HUNTING

SADDLES,
POLO, EXERCISE, GENERAL USE.
MANUFACTURED BY THE BEST MAKERS SPECIALLY FOR
TREACHER & CO.,

HARNESS
From the well-known Firm of W. & G. ASHFORD, LONDON.
Only Best Quality Stocked.
BRIDLES, HEAD COLLARS, MARTINGALES, RIDING AND DRIVING BITS, SPURS, STIRRUP LEATHERS AND IRON, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, DOG COLLARS, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

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LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
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FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

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PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
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ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

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Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
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All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
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Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
LAWN MOWERS.

THE "FAVORITE" { 12" Cutter. Cash Rs. 86; Credit Rs. 96. 14" Cutter. Cash Rs. 104; Credit Rs. 116.

THE "SENIOR" { 16" Cutter. Cash Rs. 116; Credit Rs. 129.

GARDEN TOOLS.
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

BOMRAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RESTORES, STIMULATES, NOURISHES, STRENGTHENS

The HAIR BY NATURAL MEANS and without injurious forcing.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is guaranteed entirely FREE FROM ANY CHEMICAL WHATEVER and to be compounded from Vegetable matter alone.

Many of the Hair Preparations sold rely entirely for their effect upon the chemical action of such poisonous ingredients as LEAD ACETATE, SULPHUR, PETROLEUM, &c., which altho' stimulating at first eventually EXHAUST and DESTROY the hair in addition, being highly OBJECTIONABLE and DANGEROUS to use.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

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of SECRET composition when those prepared according to the PUBLISHED PRESCRIPTIONS of the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS are offered you.

SURELY the more sensible course is to take that of which you know the composition.

KEMP & Co. prepare a very LARGE VARIETY OF PILLS adapted to every ailment—and the full formula of each one is stated upon the bottles and also in their price-list.

A FEW POPULAR KINDS are here mentioned. GELATINE COATED and TASTELESS.

		PER BOTTLE of 25 and 100.
DR. HALL'S DINNER PILLS	12 as.	Rs. 2 0
DR. HUNTER'S ANTI-DYSENTERIC PILLS	14 ,,	,, 3 8
DR. FOTHERGILL'S ANTI-DISPEPSIA PILLS	Re. 1	,, 3 12
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SIR ANDREW CLARK'S DINNER PILLS	Re. 1	,, 3 12
BLAND'S PILLS	13 as.	,, 2 0
DR. HUNTER'S APERIENT PILLS	14 ,,	,, 3 8

N.B.—All made to the PUBLISHED FORMULA. And hundreds of others of every KIND, STRENGTH and SIZE.

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THE MOST EFFECTIVE OF ALL REMEDIES

for the purification and enrichment of the Blood is

SARSAPARILLA

and Patient should exercise extreme caution in using BLOOD TONIC and MIXTURES, as some of these contain ingredients liable to cause violent skin eruptions and other dangerous symptoms.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA

are without exception the FINEST PREPARATIONS of THE DRUG in existence, the Company having in this, as in other remedies aimed at the production of the FINEST QUALITY only.

Always Fresh in Fine Bright Condition.

Kemp's COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8 per Bottle.

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Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8 per Bottle.

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NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

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The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

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AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

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Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
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Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

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HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.—Quo Vadis	2 0

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HAMS, Finest York & Wilts, 9 to 16 lb. per lb.	1 0
BACON, Wilts in cut per lb.	1 0
BACON, Breakfast, 1 lb. tin Re. 1-4; 2 lbs. tin.	2 6

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE UNITED MERCHANTS' COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Four Annas in a Rupee, upon the amount of the debt due by the Company to the Creditors, whose claims have been admitted, is declared payable on and from the 21st day of July, 1898, at the Company's Solicitor's Office No. 79, Modowa Street, Fort, from 12 NOON to 3 P.M.—Dated at Bombay this 4th day of July, 1898.

JAMSHEDJI BOMONSHAH,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

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Indian and Foreign.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Hoosein Amiroodin—

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On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jacob's Circle, H. H. Aga Khan's building, the handsome black wood and teak wood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, glassware, crockery and plateware, harmonium, musical box, Persian carpets, lamps, ice-box, oil-paintings, bicycle, table ornaments, almiras, bedsteads, etc., the property of Mrs. SUMMERS.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Mottabhai Gunput, consisting of iron safe, cupboard, copper and brass utensils, silver articles, wearing apparel, books, etc.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned pearl and gold ornaments, belonging to the estate of Mr. Vassonjee Purshotum,

Pearl necklaces, raifuls, bangles, nose-ring, earstuds and kuddas, diamond ear and nose studs, gold bracelets, bangles, armlets, sanklas, necklaces, chains, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th July, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Bhendy Bazaar, on account and risk of the mortgagor Cursondas Shamjee, which was advertised to take place on the 9th inst., is POSTPONED, till the 19th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KOLBHATWADY AND LOHAR STREET,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Hirabhai Ghellabhai, and on account and risk of Tullockchand Javerchand, the mortgagor, under the power of sale reserved to him in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 16th Sept., 1897, the following property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Northern side of Lohar Street, otherwise called New Sonapur Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2788, and Street No. 251, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On the east by the house of Nasserwanji Ghughrat, on the west by the house of Framji Bomanji, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the said Lohar Street, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tullockchand Javerchand.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to Gulam Hussein Ibi Mahomed Ebrahim Saheb Habibdada, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kolbhatwady outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality, formerly under No. 16, and now under Ward No. 2224, and Street No. 39, Kolbhatwady, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east partly by the said street called Kolbhatwady and partly by the house of Narayen Bhawoo Chuman, on or towards the west and south by a public passage, being a continuation of the said Kolbhatwady, and on or towards the north partly by the house of the said Narayen Bhawoo Chuman, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tullockchand Javerchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, mortgagee's attorneys, at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

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AUCTON SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPEBTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Gordhandas Ghanshamdas and Dulabhdas Balmookundas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being to Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by, admeasurement 2536 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west by the 2nd Khatarally Lane, on the south by the property of Ramchundra Vithoba, and on the north by the property of Ramchundra Vithoba and others, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Solicitors, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th July, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, called Ambawady, at Malabar Hill, on the West Side of Doongersey Road.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Mooljee Haridas, executor of the last Will of the late Mr. Haridas Jairam, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodher Sunderdas, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government (pension and tax) land or ground (called Ambawady), together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, stables and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the City of Bombay, on the west side of Doongersey Road, in the registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand two kundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. B 2730, old Survey No. 21, and new Survey No.—, and bounded or or towards the east partly by the said Doongersey Road and partly by the private road of Jaitha Doongersey, on or towards the west partly by the Hindu Charitable ground and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., on or towards the north partly by the said private road of Jaitha Doongersey and partly by the property of the said Nowserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., and on or towards the south by the property of Jaitha Doongersey and separated therefrom by a party wall, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 20, 21, and Ward No. 3157, and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. O'Leary as tenant, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, or the undersigned.

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Bombay, 6th July, 1898.

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W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 30 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Acts of 1882–85.

AND

In the matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the PROPERTY of the Mill Premises and Machinery of the above Company has been POSTPONED from MONDAY, the 27th day of June. The DATE FIXED for the SALE to take place will be notified in due course.—Dated the 25th day of June, 1898.

REG. MURRAY, Official Liquidator.
WM. HAROLD EDWARDS, Attorney for the Liquidator.

NOTICE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad's Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Factory with a distillery attached to it at Ghandevi, District Nowsari. Intending purchasers are requested to make their offers, showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under which they intend, to buy, to the undersigned on or before the 5th of August, 1898.

It is optional with the Sirkar to accept any of the offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to—

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस.
i.e. MADHAVARAO RAMCHUNDRA, Fadnis, Baroda State.

B. N. KALE, Assistant Fadnis.

Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 5o per cent. in the last 15 years

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F. A. PREVOST, Secretary.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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R. PATERSON BROWN, Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN, THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,190
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	,000	Half yearly Nil	75
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all	...	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unit- ed	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	525
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	575
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,300
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
Colaba S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	470
Dauba Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	40
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	540
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	540
Jinghughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Hallouche	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	450
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	980
Ico-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	585
Jafar Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	202 1-2
Jowraj Indoo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khanagram Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatau Makanjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Manhoob Shah Mills (Godhra)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	300
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,277 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	95
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	25/
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	340
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs30	295
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	746
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	770
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2,025
Soonderjee	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	235xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	0
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	617 1-2
Swadeshi and Allliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Venishanker Lukhmidas Spinning & Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	440xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.8	640
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	260
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	375xd
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	20)	...	4 pr. ct.	195

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akola Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Alberti (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	230
China Nuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	30	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Bremis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	11	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
Coorla Mills	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Indian Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Hayward and Hallouche	150	8,500	500	25+8)	850
Hope	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	150
Kumagum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Manuva Press Co., Ld.	300	500	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Malapur Cotton and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	377 1-2
Muttra M	00	250	a	15	23
New Imperial	0	500	00	dvd Rs15	570
New India	0	125	5	dvd 16)	167½
Prince of Wales	150	500		20	400xd
Sangamner (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	680
Steel and Pumice Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Surat	400	2,000	750	50	490
Swadeshi Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Swadeshi City Press Co. Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart		000	10	dvd Rs5	1,41)

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Bahman Pite	6,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1 455
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd s	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,00	500	500	5-pc ct.	20/
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,50	200	200	dvd Rs10	233½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	300
Empress of India Life A. Co., Ld	2,000	500	5	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	165
Napier Hotel	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Gem Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Philipps & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs20	465
Spargo & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Preacher & Co.	2,000	500	200	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	...	150
Telephone Co.	8,000	251	100	dvd Rs11	316

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-3m., 1-13s. Low water, 6-25m., 7-23s. Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5 p.m. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45, p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Idzumi Maru entered the dock on Monday and the steamer Canara yesterday, the steamer Wissmann left the dock on Monday, and the steamers Bahadurl, Secundra and Rajpootana yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Yarra and Bezwada entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers Asama, Australia, Parramatta, Dumra, Yarra and Orient left it yesterday.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a match against the Gymkhana this evening at 5-30, sharp. The following Rangers are kindly requested to be punctual:—Greene, Flower, Smith, Kelly, Davies, Spencer, Good, Monahan, Sell, Kerrigan, Stockbridge, Stewart, Wray, Hogan and Peters, Reserves: Blod well, Thomas, and Higgins.

OFF WITH EMBRORDIRED CLOTHS.—Ismail Dossaji, a Borah, residing at Null Bazaar, went up-country about ten days ago, leaving his servant Fatmabee, a woman, in charge of his house. On his return to Bombay on the 2nd instant complainant discovered the woman had disappeared during his absence, taking with her gold embroidered cloth of the value of Rs. 350. The police are in search of the absconding thief.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles at the Esplanade, Bandstand under the direction of Herr. Fredilis, at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting):—

Lancers	Loving Cup ... Karl Kap
Overture	French Comedy ... Keler Bela
Valse	Doctrinen ... Strauss
Gavotte	Stephanie ... Czibulk
Selection	A Gaiety Girl ... Jones
Danse des Savoyards	... Lamoth

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SHOPKEEPER DUPED BY A BORAH SHARPER.—Runchord Vaiabh, a Hindu cloth merchant having his shop at Lukhmidas Khimji Market, has reported to the police that a Borah whose name he did not know, came to his shop on Monday afternoon and purchased eight pieces of material valued at Rs. 30, and asked complainant to send his man with him for the money. The shop-keeper directed his servant to accompany the customer, and they both left. On reaching Nagdevi-Street, the servant was sent back by the Borah to call his master and on the latter going to the place, found the man had left.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good charged Dawood Currim, Sulleman Mahomed and Shaik Hoosein Shaik Currim, old offenders, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with highway robbery in that they took forcibly from the person of one Shiva Baloo, a metal watch and chain valued at Rs. 14, at Chowpatty on Saturday night last. It appears that that the complainant was passing along the Chowpatty Road at 10 o'clock on Saturday night when the three accused rushed at him from the opsite direction. No. 1 struck complainant on his neck with an umbrella, while No. 2 seized him by his throat, and the third kicked him. While the complainant was struggling with his assailants the first accused put his hand in complainant's pocket and removed the watch and chain. Complainant caught hold of him and raised a cry for help, which brought a policeman promptly on the spot. The first and second accused were arrested, while No. 3 made good his escape. He was pursued and seized by the police soon after. The watch and chain were recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted previous convictions. They were sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehanghir, Assistant Collector of opium, prosecuted three Mogul Mahomedans, named Mahomed Hoosein, Mirza Hoosein Mirza Ali Akbar, and Mirza Hadayet, residing in the bungalow belonging to Mr. Abdul Hoosein Aga Zenul Abedeen Shirazee, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on a charge of having in their possession 3lbs of opium in contravention of section 10 clause G, and E, of the Opium Act of 1878. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the second and third accused. On a certain information previously received Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehanghir, accompanied by Inspectors Narluan and Dias of the Opium Department, and Inspector Manley of the City Police Force and a body of about thirty sepoys of the Opium Department, proceeded to the bungalow belonging to Mr. Abdul Hoosein Shirazee in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on Saturday afterdoon, and on searching the premises, succeeded in discovering 3lbs of Persian opium valued at Rs. 120 from several rooms. The search party was accompanied by a lady, who searched the zennana. The three accused who occupied the rooms in which the opium was found, were arrested. The possession of the contraband opium was admitted by the accused. Mr. Velinker, on behalf of the 2nd and 3rd accused pleaded that the former had been suffering from a disease and opium was required for medicinal purposes, while the latter who was a moonshee was not aware of the presence of any opium in his room. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and find the first and second Rs. 150 each and the third Rs. 100. The opium found was ordered to be confiscated.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION' KALBADEVIE CIRCLE.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, Honorary Treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipts of the following donations towards this circle from 1st January to 30th June 1898:—H. H. Maharaja Sahib Bhavsingji, Rs. 30; H. H. Raja Baldeo Singh and C. R., each Rs. 25; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I. (Governor of Bombay) and H. H. Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan, Talpur, G.C.I.E., each Rs. 20; the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 15; H. H. Maharaja Sir Lokindra Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Sir Gerge Cotton, Kt., the Hon. Mr. A.S. Moriarty I.C.S., the Hon'ble Mr. Walter C. Hughes, M.I.C.E., Major George Davidson, R.E., Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., and Mr. Burjorji Manekji Patel, each Rs. 10; the Hon'ble Sir Charles F. Farran, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Tyabji, the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Thomeson, B.A., M.I.C.E., the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Doig, M.I.C.E., Rajah Ashutosh Nath Roy, Mr. Premchund Raychund, Mr. W. Richardson, the late Mr. Edward Wimbridge, H. J. R., Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, R. Ex-F., Mr. Premchund D. Bapchand, C.E., Mr. L. Penny, C.I., French Bank, Mr. C. B. Wallace, D.L., D.M.H., Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Mr. W. A. Phillip, Mr. Ebrahim Noordin, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy, Bomanjee Petit, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia, Mr. E. O. Mawson, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, C.E.L., Mr. L. O. Callaghan, Mr. Rustam S. Powvalla, Babu Raghunandan Pershad, Mr. T. K. Anderson, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Geo. Gahagan, J.M.C., Mr. G. W. Sweet, H.I.B.H., Mr. R. Whately, Mr. E. Greenwood, Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, Messrs. Nansey Spencer and Co., Mr. W. Murray, Mr. H. R. Dunk, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee P. Vakil, C.I.E., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Mr. C. T. Burke, M.I.C.E., Bai Ratanbai E. Bamji, Mr. G. H. Townsend, R.W.H., C.M.C., Rao Saheb Ghanasham Nilkunt Naikari, B.A., LL.B., Messrs Tullockchand and Shapoorjee, P.S., Rao Saheb Vissimji Khimji, Messrs Sorabji N. Talati & Co. C. N. C. and Mr. Kalidas Jootha, each Rs. 5; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M. A. LL. B., C. I. E., Rs. 4; G, P. D. S., T. W. B., Mr. Sorabji P. Wadia, Mr. S. M. Moses, J. B., F. A. R., J. D. & Co., M. O., Mr. Dinshaw D. Curranee, Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherkar, Rao Saheb Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, F. A. O. and Mr. J. A. Geddes, each Rs. 3; Mr. S. Jeevenjee Noorbhai Messrs. Gb. D. & Bros., Mr. Damodar Khetsey, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao C. Wutidekar, Mr. F. N. Postwalla, and Mr. K. G. Desai, L. C. E. each Rs. 2 and Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Moosnbhoy, Re 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged. Bombay 5th July 1898.

THE BATTLE OF THE VERNACULARS.—Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, presided at a meeting of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University on Monday evening, which was held to consider a proposal of Mr. Justice Ranade to ascertain the feasibility of including the study of the vernaculars and to submit it to the Syndicate for favourable consideration to the Senate. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan moved an amendment, which was seconded by Father Bochum, to the effect that the vernaculars might be made an optional subject in the M. A. examination only; the mover laying much stress on the desirability of encouraging the study of the vernaculars in schools. Professor Velinkar supported Dr. Mackichan's amendment, as also did Professor Muller who made out a strong case apparently in favour of adhering to the classics, Mr. G. M. Tripathi and Mr. J. P. Kapadia spoke in favour of Mr. Ranade's proposition. Mr. Justice Badrudin explained that although he was one of the fifty-four signatories to the requisition made by his friend Mr. Ranade, he now knew that there hardly existed vernacular literature worthy of the name or of classical recognition. Under the circumstances it was far better, in his opinion, to adhere to the classics, and with that end in view he would not support even Dr. Mackichan's amendment. The classics had been the source of culture all the world over, and could never be equalled, much less bettered, by any other literature, which, at best, was composed of either translations or adaptations. Some other speakers having also expressed their opinions, Mr. Ranade replied on the discussion. He said it was high time that after allowing vernacular literature to grow for so long a time, something was done for the encouragement of the study of that literature. The missionaries had done valuable service to the vernacular by their excellent translations, many of which, however, were in languages that would not be understood by, or appeal to, the populace. Moreover, there would be no fear of deteriorating the standard of English by admitting the vernaculars to a just and due share of recognition. The answers to the question would be given in English; but were it otherwise, namely, that answers to questions on vernacular subjects should be given in the vernacular, his object would have been doubly attained. The amendment was then put to the vote. There being 17 votes for and 19 against, and it was lost. Mr. Ranade's proposition was then voted upon. There being 19 votes for and 19 against it a tie was declared. The Chairman gave his casting vote against the proposition, which was thereupon announced to be lost.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A CONTRACT FOR FLOUR.

COWASJEE EDULJEE PATEL VS. HAJEE JOOSUB HAJEE ABDUL SATTAR.

THE plaintiff, the proprietor of the East India Roller Flour Mill, brought this suit to recover a balance of Rs. 2,399-5-6, with interest, due to him from the defendant, a Mahomedan merchant. Mr. Branson and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Mansukial, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 6th May 1897, he sold to the defendant 500 bags of the flour of his mill known as household flour, at the rate of Rs. 13-2-0 per bag, under a contract dated 4th May 1897, signed by the defendant which provided for the payment of the value of the goods immediately on delivery, and in default, for charging interest at 9 per cent. per annum. Immediately after the delivery of the goods, the plaintiff demanded payment of the value amounting to Rs. 6,502-8-0, and defendant made two payments of Rs. 3,250 and Rs. 1,000 on the 1st June and 5th July last respectively on account. The defendant had been repeatedly requested to pay off the balance of the price, which, with interest, amounted to Rs. 2,399-5-6, but he had failed to pay the same.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that he instructed his muccadum to take delivery of the 500 bags of flour upon the plaintiff's representation that it was household flour, equal to the sample which had been shown to the defendant at the time the contract of 4th May 1897 was made; and accordingly delivery was taken by the defendant's muccadum without any examination being made of the bags by the defendant or any one on his behalf. The defendant subsequently came to know that the bags did not contain household flour, but a coarse flour very much inferior to the household flour and to thesample shown to defendant. The payments referred to were made by the defendant in the belief that the flour delivered by the plaintiff was household flour equal to the sample. Defendant said that the value of the flour delivered by the plaintiff was Rs. 8 per bag, or Rs. 4,000 in the aggregate. Defendant had already paid to plaintiff Rs. 4,250, and he had also paid into court Rs. 2,399-5-6. He had thus paid on this contract Rs. 2,649-5-6 in excess of his liability, being Rs. 250 paid to the plaintiff in excess of his just claim, and the Rs. 2,399-5-6 paid into court. He therefore claimed a decree for the sum of Rs. 250 and for the costs of the suit. The sum of Rs. 2,399-5-6 had been paid in to court by direction of the court; and the defendant claimed to be entitled to withdraw the same.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th June 1898:—

Thomas Clarke, doctor of medicine, of Chiosy, Interlaken, Switzerland, for a new or improved enamel for refixing the dental plates of artificial teeth.

Sorabji Mancherji Rutnagur, journalist, of 27 Medows street, Fort, Bombay, for improvements in the ventilation of buildings, factories, and the like.

Ferdinand Eugene Canda, manufacturer, of 11 Pine street, borough of Manhattan, in the city and state of New York, U. S. A., for improvements in the manufacture of metal wheels.

Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park house, Coventry, England, for improvements in pneumatic tyres.

John Langfield, engineer, of Victoria buildings, St. Mary's gate, Manchester, and George Henry Kenworthy, spinner and manufacturer, of Hurst hall, Ashton-under-Lyne, both in the county of Lancaster, for improved means for heating, drying, and ventilating.

John Langfield, engineer, of Victoria buildings, St. Mary's gate, Manchester, and George Henry Kenworthy, spinner and manufacturer, of Hurst hall, Ashton-under-Lyne, both in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in gas stoves.

Warsanophy Alexandroff, peasant, and Alexander Coumbary, manufacturer, both residing at 10 Palace Quai, St. Petersburg, for improvements in means for preventing the sinking or capsizing of boats, ships and like vessels or floating bodies.

Imdad Ali M. S'adi, B.A., schoolmaster, of 4 Mewawala lane, Bhendi bazar, Bombay, for a folding or collapsible desk for use in schools.

Alfred Frank Hack; bricklayer, of Greville street, Prahran, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved arch for promoting combustion in the furnaces of locomotives, etc.

Thomas Edwin George Cooper, civil engineer, of Simla, in the Punjab, for a deodoriser, to be called "Cooper's sanitary deodoriser."

The Internationale Hydro-Press-Gas-Compagnie, Gesellschaft mit beschrankter Haftung, manufacturers of 25 Grosse Bleichen, Hamburg, for improvements in gas-compressing and pressure regulating apparatus suitable far incandescent gas-light.

Richard John Birrell Carruthers, indigo planter, of Nyagong factory, in the district of Monghyr, for improvements in the manufacture of indigo without the use of chemicals, to be called "Carruthers's improved steeping process."

Dinshaw Dhunjibhoi Dhondi, residing in Slater road in the Byculla district of Bombay, for an improvement in inking pads and printing rollers of every description.

Villiers Stewart Fellowes Wilson, of the Madras salt, abkari, and customs department, Trichinopoly for an improved box for holding crockery, cutlery and glass.

Emile Le Maire, advocate, Court of Appeal of 15 Rue du Terrage, Paris, for improved mechanism for opening, closing and securing sliding doors and windows.

Emile Le Maire, advocate, Court of Appeal, of 15 Rue du Terrage, Paris for improved mechanism for opening, closing, and securing sliding doors.

Tito Livio Carbone, engineer, 343 Calle Sarandi, Monte Video, in the republic of Uruguay, for an apparatus for making sheet metal boxes.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:

John Taylor, engineer, of Tomago, New South Wales, for improvements in tobacco pipes, cigar and cigarrette holders. (Specification filed 17 June 1898.)

Henry Arthur Miller, engineer, of George street, and William George Dauncy, engineer, of Hunter street, both in Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for intermediary mechanism for connecting motive power with operating mechanism for the transmission of force. (Specification filed 20 June 1898.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

George Ashworth's and Elijah Ashworth's invention for improvements in the method of and in means for attaching the clothing to carding engine flats. (From 27 June 1898 to 27 June 1899.)

George Westinghouse's and Frank Moore's invention for improvements in driver's valves for controlling pneumatic brakes in railway trains. (From 7 August 1898 to 7 August 1899.)

The Vacuum-Brake company's invention for improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum brake apparatus. (From 1 October 1898 to 1 October 1899.)

Charles Edward Livesay's invention for completely regulating the supply of water into a canal, so as to prevent the admission of the heavier particles of silt and sand drift. (From 20 June 1898 to 20 June 1899.)

Alister MacNab's invention for an improvement in the manufacture of bay salt. (From 13 July 1898 to 13 July 1899.)

The Vacuum-Brake company's invention for improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum-brake apparatus. (From 1 August 1898 to 1 August 1899.)

James Gresham's invention for improvements in injectors, and in their application to locomotives. (From 13 March 1899 to 13 March 1900.)

James Gresham's invention for improvements in and relating to apparatus for applying sand to locomotive driving wheels. (From 13 March 1899 to 13 March 1900.)

The Vacuum-Brake company's invention for improved means applicable for use in railway trains fitted with pneumatic brakes for enabling passengers to signal the drivers and guards. (From 23 October 1898 to 23 October 1899.)

Theodore Guilleaume's invention for improvements in electric cables. (From 5 September 1898 to 5 September 1899.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

Robert Greig Kennedy's invention for "Rajbaha module gate." (Specification filed 20 March 1894.)

John Wallace's invention for improvements in folding camp beds, and in the method of constructing them. (Specification filed 22 March 1894.)

Walter Ernest Chick's invention for an automatic lubricated punkah wheel. (Specification filed 22 March 1894.)

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	27 20	28 76	28 74	28 7
Tuesday, July 5th	0 6	0 24	0 24	0 4
Total	27 26	29 0	28 98	28 11
Total fall to July 5th, 1897	12 70	12 25	14 1	14 59
Total fall to July 5th, 1896	31 95	31 43	33 81	33 26

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously Registered	49 9
On the 3rd July 1898	1 50
Total	50 59

DAMAUN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	10 78
On Sunday, the 3rd July	0 15
Total	10 93
Total fall up to 3rd July 1898	3 88

G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday 1st July 1898:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Jubbulpore	10 18	Nasik	6 23
Raver	3 35	Deolali	6 89

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FLAVOUR, COLOUR, AND TASTE.

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ON

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BY

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It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.

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1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

IN London there was no change yesterday in the price of Consols, which continued at 112. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent., to 103 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1 1-2 centime, to 25·19 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., were unchanged at £62 1-2, and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 1-8d. per oz.

The Goat Skin Sales opened yesterday in London with a fair demand at previous rates. The number of Goat Skins offered was 1,600,000, and of Sheep 1,260,000.

For Brown Rapeseed 33 1-4s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, July-August, shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market easier; and for Linseed, 35 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market steady in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was firmer at closing yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. Spot prices were without movement from their previous level; while American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, and 1-32d. for October-November delivery, with extreme quotations given at 3 23-64d. for July and 3 5-16d. for November-December deliveries. The Manchester market closed quiet.

The New York Cotton market was closed yesterday for a holiday.

In our local Cotton market prices have to-day maintained their former level for old stuff, but are Rs. 2 per candy higher for the new. Shippers bought 1,800 bales, comprising 300 bales Rampore at Rs. 144; 100 Chopda, at Rs. 143: 500 Khandwa at Rs. 147; 400 Dhamangaum, at Rs. 148; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 140; 300 Broach, at Rs. 163 to Rs. 164. The Mills purchased 1,250 bales, of which 400 bales were Rampore, at Rs. 144 1-2 per candy; 250 Chopda, at Rs. 143 to Rs. 145; 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 146 1-2; 100 Broach, at Rs. 162 1-2; 100 Wadhwan, at Rs. 149; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 144; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 137.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Weeks Receipts	20,000	4,000	5,000
" " to U. Kingdom	25,000	6,000	4,000
" " Continent	16,000	12,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,413,000	6,591,000	5,145,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,725,000	2,984,000	2,191,000
" " to Continent do.	5,261,000	2,815,000	2,201,000
" Stock in the Ports	300,030	178,000	231,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	2,550,000	1,956,450	2,010,940
" " Surats	156,000	200,670	259,180

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,107,000	943,550	845,590
" London	3,000	5,000	5,000
American Afloat	50,000	14,000	19,000
East Indian	10,000	13,000	13,000
Total	1,170,000	975,550	882,590
Price of Middling-Americans	3 13-32d.	4 7-32d.	4 1-32d.
" Good Dholleras	2 31-32d.	3 1-32d.	3 5-32d.
Difference	7-16d.	23-32d.	7-8d.

WHEAT continues neglected and unchanged.

SEEDS.—In Rapeseed prices have declined, Yellow Cawnpore being quoted at Rs. 6-0-6 per cwt., Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 5-8-0, and Brown Delhi at Rs. 5-9-0. Peppyseed is in small request; and Linseed is firmer in tone, with a little business reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,750	bales.
Wheat	5,382	cwts.
Linseed	5,081	"
Rapeseed	11,715	"
Gingellyseed	832	"
Poppyseed	4,823	"
Castorseed	1,701	"
Rice	24,134	"

FREIGHTS.—For forward shipment there is no enquiry, while for ready, lines are reported done at 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Mercantile Bills were again scarce, and there was only a small demand for Bank remittance for any delivery, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 19-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 19-32d. "
Credits 3 mns' sight	1s. 3 23-32d. "
Francs	1'05 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a strong market with 95 15-16 quoted for Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 86 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are dull. China Mills are Rs. 10 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 2 1-2.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th June, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	2,65,412	6 53,698	18,241	9,37,351
	—	—	—	8,03,676

Increase ..... Rs. 1,34 275

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 18th June, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	940	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	51,289	..	71,566	..	8,832	37,956
Parcels, &c.	1,31,409	..	2,78,198	..	32,541	98,568
Goods	8,052	..	59,886	..	5,414	2,638
Other earnings	1,86,019	..	..	..	46,887	1,39,162
Total for week	35,01,029	..	4,03,650	..	..	30,91,379
Aggregate						

P. D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	500	...	70
Or per mile of Railway	12	29	...	41
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	2,603	7,759	137	10,499
Total for 19 weeks...	2,803	8,259	137	11,199
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	227	927	1	1,155
Per mile of Ry do.	13	54	..	67
Total to corresponding date do.	6,045	10,591	69	16,705

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 455
Ditto to date ..... " 5,506

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	257	2	331
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	18,73,366	54,94,349	90,707	74,58,422
Total for 19 weeks...	19,93,39	59.24,349	94,707	80,12,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,06,420	2,47,446	6,533	3,60,399
Per mile of Ry do.	63	148	4	215
Total to corresponding date do.	22,03,982	48,17,345	1,09,986	71,31,293

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,93,601
Ditto to date ..... " 3,81,129

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FLOWER—ABBOTT—July 5, at St Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev F N Hill, Ernest Hubert Flower, Assistant Engineer, Indian-Midland Railway, to Jeanie Maude, younger daughter of Captain Wm C Abbott, a.s. Lady Armstrong.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PARKER—June 27, at Bareilly, North-West Provinces, the wife of Lieutenant G M G Parker, 14th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

VAUGHAN—SINCLAIR—June 29, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev C J Palmer, Chaplain, Surgeon-Capt J C S Vaughan, Indian Medical Service, (Bengal), to Dora Eleanor (Daisy), second daughter of William Sinclair, Esq. of Stein Thal, Darjeeling.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of a Native paper asks us to publish three columns of reply to two little paras. to his address, which we had the misfortune to reproduce from another sheet with which he is not on friendly terms. The punishment should be better apportioned to the crime.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1898.

THE destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet is confirmed, and the details coming to hand show that the Spanish sailors, know how to fight heroically against hopeless odds and prefer to go down with their ships to striking their flag. If they are not crowned with glory their cypress is full of honour. The official despatch of Admiral Sampson bears generous testimony to the vigour and resolution of the gallant every who is now his prisoner. Admiral Cervera fought every inch of the way after leaving the protection of the harbour even when his flagship was ablaze and sinking. The Spaniards refused to surrender; when it was impossible to keep their ships afloat they ran them ashore at different points over a distance of sixty miles. and sought to escape in their boats. The killed, drowned, and wounded numbered over 500, and the American warships in assisting to rescue the survivors made sixteen hundred prisoners. The catastrophe crushes whatever hopes rested on the valour and resourcefulness of Admiral Cervera, who must now bitterly regret that he put everything on the hazard of a naval battle with an enemy far superior in number and equipment. There was no apparent reason why he should have left the comparative security of Santiago harbour on the Sunday morning when the attacking columns had been beaten off with heavy loss after two days' fighting. An attempt at evasion would have had a better chance of success if made under cover of night, when the torpedo destroyers might have dealt some deadly blows. The desperate experiment of trying to dash past the superior American fleet on Sunday morning, gave Admiral Sampson an opportunity of effacing the discomfiture of the combined forces on the two previous days, which he appears to have turned to instant account. He followed up Cervera so closely and rained such a torrent of shells on the flying ships that there was no alternative but to run them on shore and set fire to them. By taking that course the Spanish Admiral at all events, prevented the victorious enemy from adding his ships to the strength of the fleet now set free for the blockade and siege of Havana. The Admiral and thirteen hundred of his men have been made prisoners. Admiral Sampson would doubtless have been better pleased had the ships fallen into his hands, while the Admiral and crews escaped. It is acknowledged that the Spaniards fought bravely but they only inflicted on their enemies a loss of three men. None of their shells can have got home. It is of course possible that the catastrophe was due to a failure of ammunition, the available supply of which must have been seriously reduced by the fighting of Friday and Saturday. The bombardment of Santiago, deferred at the instance of the Foreign Consuls to admit of the withdrawal of non-combatants, was to have begun yesterday at noon. The fortifications, admittedly strong, ought to be able to hold out against a bombardment, notwithstanding the destruction of the fleet. Sebastopol held out for nearly two years after the Russian fleet was sunk by Russian hands in the mouth of the harbour. But the Russian garrison was strengthened by the landing of the crews and the guns and ammunition before the ships were scuttled. The Spaniards have not made such a prudent use of the sacrifice of their fleet either at Manila or at Santiago. The Spanish marine had experience since this war began of the success that may attend an officer who takes advantage of the cloak of invisibility offered by the night when evading a blockade. A Trans-Atlantic liner, the Montserrat, left Corunna with fifteen thousand rifles, a large supply of ammunition and other stores, soon after the blockade of Havana was declared. He chose his time, just after midnight, and passed unobserved between the United States' cruisers and entered Havana harbour. Having discharged his cargo, he left the harbour as he entered it, after midnight, and with all lights out. He returned to Corunna before the American blockaders knew anything of his arrival or departure. Ships blockading an enemy's port do not keep their search lights always burning, for the excellent reason, that they would thus disclose their exact whereabouts and invite the attention of irresponsible torpedo boats, "the Choosers of the Slain." It must be allowed the Spanish torpedo flotilla has not distinguished itself by enterprize or dash.

AT the meeting to be held to-morrow the Municipal Corporation will record a letter from Government stating that the questions raised in the President's letter of March 4th last, regarding the distribution of plague expenditure "are under the consideration of Government." Four months would appear to people unversed in the meditative ways of the authorities at Simla an adequate period for the consideration of the plain issues presented in the appeal of the Corporation for more liberal treatment, in regard to the large and reckless indents made upon the civic purse by the Plague Committee. But as the final decision is still to be arrived at, it is most desirable that the Corporation should lose no time in sending in to Government the evidence which has been collected of the extravagance of the Plague management during the period that it was taken out of the hands of the Municipality. The Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into the expenditure complained of in the representation to Government, a few weeks ago appointed two of its members, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Dinshaw Wacha to draw up in conjunction with the Chief Accountant a statement of the case. We understand that this statement is now practically completed, and that the Committee will shortly meet to adopt the same and forward it to the Corporation for submission to Government. The record reveals so extraordinary a disregard on the part of the spending authority to the most ordinary business precautions that in the absence of other explanations, one is almost driven to the theory that the Plague Committee were desirous of making the punishment of the ratepayers for having the disease in their midst as great as they could. They seem to have imbibed the theory heard from some pulpits that the visitation came to Bombay for her sins, and to have deemed it their duty, to co-operate in the work of chastisement by disbursing the money of the rate-payers as quickly as possible—a design upon which Government imposed no check or veto. The one member of the Committee who protested against this extravagance and urged economy was the Municipal Commissioner. But he was consistently out-voted by his colleagues, and owing to the pressure of his ordinary duties was not able to be present at all the meetings. Besides, much of the expenditure was incurred on reference to individual members of the Committee only (some of it even without that formality), and did not come up for discussion at the meetings.

The first part of the case that has been drawn up relates to the cost of establishment charges and points out how far they have been excessive. Many of the appointments and the salaries attaching to them were left to the discretion of the district officers, who came and went in quick succession, and some of whom were totally unacquainted with the rates of pay obtaining in the city. Hence it comes about that students of Grant Medical College who in view of their youth, inexperience and prospective future would have been well paid for examining railway and steam boat passengers if they had been given Rs. 25 per mensem, were allotted four times that amount. In other departments of plague work clerks and inspectors were engaged at ridiculously high salaries for men of their stamp, and those whose services were requisitioned from the Municipality soon found that their pay was being doubled. Personal allowances for conveyance hire and other "extras" were granted so freely that in many cases they came to amounts nearly equal to the salaries of the fortunate recipients. For men employed in limewashing the supervision was needlessly costly, and so great was the passion for having an adequate staff, that in some of the hospitals the ward boys engaged out numbered the patients, but in many cases no proper muster roll was kept. One incidental result of the extravagant rates of pay given was that men of the Health Department and other Municipal servants, who had borne the burden and heat of the day from the first outbreak of plague and had received no additional stipend, became discontented, and rightly so, seeing that the Plague Committee men were for the most part utter novices at the work and were put under far less exacting rules of service than themselves.

The second part of the case for the Municipality relates to the Plague Stores, we cannot say to the Stores Department for until it was too late even the semblance of a Department with a proper system of check was non-existent. Nothing could be simpler than the plan adopted, but at the same time nothing could be more costly. With few exceptions no tenders were invited, and the formality of forwarding indents to the Central Office for approval was dispensed with. District officers and even subordinates could send orders for stores whenever they wished and wherever they liked. The district officers were given *carte blanche* and of course availed themselves of it, to obtain whatever supplies they deemed desirable. It would be interesting to know how many subordinates had authority, or at least acted as though they had, to send orders where they thought well in the name of the Committee. As little or no record was made of the stores, newly appointed officers had very little opportunity of knowing whether their indents were not already in stock. There is nothing to show that the goods were ever received or used, excepting the bills of the fortunate tradesmen to whom the orders went—bills which were promptly paid by the Plague Committee when sent in. How far therefore, the disinfectants and other materials purchased by the Committee were required and utilised, cannot be ascertained. So bad was the book keeping that it is doubtful whether even a Commission of enquiry, with powers to examine witnesses and call for the production of books and documents, could arrive at even an approximate conclusion as to the extent to which some classes of goods were over-purchased. In the course of the present enquiries a large heap of very gritty lime has been discovered, almost by chance, at the Northbrook Gardens, where it has been kept so long as to have deteriorated and become unsaleable. In all something like a lakh and-a-half of rupees were expended on lime, and careful calculations as to the average quantity required for the total number of houses disinfected by this means have failed to show where it can all have been used. The third line of inquiry by the Committee has related to the bamboo huts put up at Sion, Matunga, on the Esplanade and elsewhere. Here the Committee has been on surer ground, for a record of the number of these huts exists. The camp at Matunga alone (which by-the-bye remained almost wholly unoccupied from first to last) cost the city Rs. 41,000. An estimate has been made by an expert official of the proper outlay on these huts at the high rates obtainable at the time of their construction both for labour and material, and it is found that allowing even so large a proportion as 15 per cent. for "contingencies," the cost to the ratepayers was just about double what it should have been. These specimens of the scandalous extravagance which the Corporation Committee has investigated and brought to light, ought to convince even a stony-hearted Finance Minister, that it would be unjust to make the city of Bombay pay almost the whole of the heavy burden involved by the action of Government in handing the plague management to a Committee responsible to no one for its expenditure. Apart altogether from the misery wrought by the epidemic, the plague administration forms the saddest chapter in the financial history of the government of the city during the whole of the expiring century.

IT is satisfactory to find from the evidence given before the Coroner by Commander Creery that whatever may have been the cause of the fire which reduced the Ganges to a mere iron skeleton, it was not the use of country coal, the inflamable nature of which is said to render it less suitable for stoking purposes on ocean steamers than imported coal. Commander Creery stated that since April last nothing but Welsh coal had been used on the Ganges, and added that amongst the officers of the Company it is believed that Bengal coal is more inflammable than Welsh. On account of its comparative cheapness the Bengal product has been used to a great extent in recent years by the various steamship lines, and it is alleged that several fires of which little or nothing has been heard have resulted, especially in the case of steamers plying between the various Indian ports. The loss of the Ganges serves to demonstrate the terrible possibilities of fires which begin in the bunkers, and therefore the question whether the danger of such catastrophes is increased by the use of country coal is one that deserves attention. But if the allegations now being freely made are true it is very remarkable, that for years past so much country coal has been carried by ocean liners on Indian seas without any catastrophe having occurred, or indeed without accidents sufficiently serious to call for public notice. Last year 540,000 tons of country coal were brought to Bombay and Karachi, 200,000 tons were taken to Madras, and 170,000 tons to Rangoon by sea, while 212,000 tons were exported to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Mauritius; making in all 1,082,000 tons of sea borne coal. If the dangers of fire is greatly increased by having this coal on board, surely the marine insurance companies would demand proportionally higher rates for under-writing. The cessation or curtailment of the traffic would be a serious blow to a most important Indian industry, and would greatly enhance the outlay to which the steamship companies are put. It is true that the railways of India consume one-third of the total outturn of our collieries, but the margin of increase in this traffic is now only small. Whereas in 1893, the railway companies took 925,000 tons of Indian and 178,000 of imported coal, the corresponding figures for last year were 1,322,000 tons, and 53,000 tons. Only about one-third of the production of the Indian mines is used internally for other than railway purposes. The figures given show, that so far from sharing in the increased consumption due to the extension of railways, the imported articles has been reduced in volume in four years by no less than two-thirds, while the use of Indian coal has so expanded that the margin of possible further consumption is now very small. But economic considerations must if necessary give way to those connected with the preservation of life. As it is alleged that the use of Indian coal makes an added danger to sea travel the matter is one deserving enquiry, and Government might well appoint a Commission to investigate the subject.

SIR CHARLES FARRAN, the Chief Justice of Bombay, is expected to return from leave by the English mail steamer on Saturday next.

SURGEON-COLONEL D. N. PARAKH, who has retired on pension and had been permanently residing at Lonowlee, has returned amongst us and is staying at Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow at Bandora. It is said to be his intention to practise as a consulting physician on certain fixed days in Bombay.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending, 11th June, 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 516,674 maunds and Rs. 69,506 in the earnings.

IT is now arranged that Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers, officiates as Director of Military Education, vice Colonel Hutchinson, who shortly proceeds on privilege leave; and not Major Sherston, as previously announced.

WITH all the leaven of civilisation in the Chino-European towns, the barbaric is by no means eliminated from the Celestial nature, nor is it likely to be. The papers of Shanghai briefly report that the twelve ring-leaders in the recent riot at Shanshi have been beheaded and their heads exposed in public places as a warning to similarly disposed miscreants.

AT the hearing of the blackmailing case, yesterday, the cross-examination of the complainant was proceeded with, but as this process seems likely to extend some further hearings, Mr. Roughton applied to the court, at the conclusion, that the legal gentlemen representing the accused might be allowed to absent themselves during the lengthy cross-examination of the complainant by Durant. Mr. Brown supported the application, and it was granted by the Magistrate.

IT is practically settled that Sir Trevor Plowden, Resident of Hyderabad, goes Home directly on short leave, and Mr. J. A. Crawford is not unlikely to officiate.

SINCE the blockade ceased, and recruiting has been opened to the tribes, Afridis have been pouring in to enlist; scarcity of food and a burned-out house being the chief inducement to leave their cool hills at this time of year. It is pleasing to note that in spite of fines, and punishment, the Afridi is not "mugra"; and takes the Queen's shilling "con amore" in spite of the more seductive Kabuli rupee. "He is," as Macgregor describes him, "a fine, tall, athletic highlander, whose springy step, even in traversing the dusty streets of Peshawar, at once denotes his mountain origin."

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG is displeased at the increased number of youths imprisoned in the Punjab during the past year. He analyses the figures, and demonstrates that as 219 out of 254 cases were for first offences, it is likely that the requirements would have been met if the boy had been birched. His Honour will probably succeed in reducing the juvenile jail population, for not only has he called particular attention to sections 562 to 564 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which has come into force this month, but the Judges of the Chief Court are also to be consulted regarding a suggestion that the attention of the District Magistrate should be drawn to every case in which a child is sentenced to imprisonment.

IF curiosity prompted, and circumstances allowed the passer by to diverge from the road at the mouth of the Khyber, and to take a short cut off to the right for a mile or so, observes a contemporary, he would reach a hillock on which is perched a turret of mud and stone, the ancestral stronghold of a Kuki Khel, now deceased who for over five and forty years served as sepoy and native officer in the 20th Punjab. Infantry. Once inside the courtyard, a turn to the left takes us into a small room on whose mud walls are two engravings, torn in parts and eaten by fish insects, but the signatures on them are still visible, and we read "Victoria" on one, and "Albert" on the other. These two engravings, signed by the Queen and Prince Albert were given by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace to Subadar Major Mauladad Khan when he visited England. This fine old man possessed no less than nine medals, orders, and decorations, and six clasps and, what is more, possessed a personality and strength of character rarely to be found in the ranks now a days. While in London and Paris the beauties of the Thames Valley and the georgeous pomp of the Tuilleries impressed him but little—his mud castle and blood feuds far outshone the comfort of the Langham Hotel or the excitement of Derby Day. He died at the ripe old age of 84.

IRRIGATION work in Rajputana has been successful during the past year, and the no profit of Rs. 84,775 realised works out at 3·45 per cent. on the total direct and indirect capital outlay of Rs. 24,52,283. Last year there was a profit of 3·83 per cent. but this year an increase of Rs. 10,000 necessitated by the large outlays on tanks more than explains the slight falling off in profits. The total area irrigated has been 36,703, being an increase of 5,574 acres over the previous year. The value of the crops raised, too, has undergone a corresponding increase, the estimate being Rs. 10,58,326 against Rs. 8,17,321 last year. During the year the average of the water revenue assessment has fallen from Rs. 3·59 per acre to Rs. 3·92.

PAYMENT of the fines in cash and kind by the Afridis has changed the destinies of many of the Tirahwal ladies. The Afridi at most times treats his wife like his cattle, she is a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, and when necessity arises, and money or a rifle are required, she is handed over to the highest bidder. Mackeson has said that frequent cases occur of an Afridi in good circumstances marrying first a good-looking girl, but as times get harder, exchanging her for one of fewer personal attractions and so much cash.

IT is now openly whispered at Simla, that Mr. Thorburn has been officially addressed regarding his recent speech. According to the rules and regulations of the United Service Institute, which guide the main institution at Home and also the Simla branch, political questions are barred in the discussion. If Mr. Thorburn's utterances were out of place, Sir Edwin Collen, the Chairman, could have ruled him out of order, but no such action was taken. It is an open secret that Colonel Hutchinson's lecture was expurgated in more than one respect before delivery.

NO less than three correspondents write to the Lahore paper from Fort Attock on the subject of the recent heat there. One of them says:—During the past week in this charming little hill station the reading taken nightly at 7 p.m. has been 119°, and 120° while last Tuesday at 4 p.m. the thermometer stood at 125° in the shade The readings are taken from the Fort thermometer which is hung in a specially constructed shed built by the Military Works to obtain as correct a shade temperature as possible. It is little we aspire to in this key of the Indian Empire, but we can beat most people in heat.

SURGEON-COLONEL STEPHEN, P. M. O. in Assam will officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel Raye, who takes leave on 10th August for eight months preparatory to retirement, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Calthrop now on leave, will probably be appointed to Assam. It is believed that Surgeon-Colonel Franklin will get the Punjab after Surgeon-Colonel Stephen has officiated therein.

ONE more object lesson in the madness of loading women and children with jewellery is reported from Anakapalle on the East Coast. A boy aged 9 years was murdered in broad daylight at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on a hill situated a few miles away from Anakapalle. A correspondent of the "East Coast News" relates the story. The boy was the only son of his parents, and, clad in his best clothes, and with his jewellery, worth about Rs. 40, he left his parents' house at Anakapalle at 9 a.m., on the 22nd ultimo for a festival in the town, at which the god is carried about "amidst pomp and grandeur." When the boy failed to turn up for breakfast, his parents were at once afraid that something might have happened, and lost no time in searching for their beloved son in and out of Anakapalle, and to their horror they found him lying dead on the summit of the hill with wounds on his forehead and skull. Some of the jewels were missing, and the police, of course, are on the alert.

IN consequence of the repeated encroachments by foreign powers on the soil of China, several native societies have been formed with the object of shielding the country from further aggression and promoting a national feeling amongst the people. Some of the Censors, always on the look-out for some object at which to discharge their thunders, have selected these societies as suitable targets for their displeasure and have been impeaching several of them. One of the most recently formed of these bodies, a powerful organisation known as the Society for the Preservation of the Country, having lately been denounced, the Emperor created a good deal of surprise, not to say consternation am ongst the Censors, by strongly expressing his approval of the Society and its aims and purposes. Another league with similar patriotic aims in view and having a large membership in Chekiang and Yunnan, has been denounced apparently with success, for the impeachment of the Censors has been submitted by his Majesty to the Tsungli-yamen for consideration.

IN Madrid the war news is very contradictory and the fact of the landing of American troops at Guantanamo is denied. It is believed the impending combined attack of Americans and insurgents on Santiago will prove a much more difficult operation than is commonly supposed. The bad news from the Philippines continues to be the great theme of discussion in Madrid. The general feeling favours an immediate despatch of reinforcements, and in deference to this feeling the Minister of Marine has been sent to Cadiz to report on the condition of Admiral Camara's fleet. The Spanish Premier has declared that his Government has no intention of taking the initiative in negotiations for peace, and has no knowledge if any other power is disposed to do so. The critical situation in the Philippines was the subject of a debate in the Spanish Senate on Friday, when General Primo de Rivera, ex-Governor-General of the Islands, offered a long defence of his policy.

LORD LANSDOWNE has had a nasty experience at Brooks's Club. He recently nominated a junior colleague in the Government for membership, and it is said he himself suggested nomination to the gentleman concerned. The result was a rebuff, which comes very rarely to a member of the club, and has never been before experienced by a minister of Lord Lansdowne's rank. Three black balls disqualify and Lord Lansdowne's nominee received five. Much sympathy is expressed for Lord Lansdowne, who was clearly unaware of the unpopularity in his own party of the Unionist section, to which both he and his nominee belong. Another member of the Government of the same section of the party, some time ago only obtained election by the narrowest margin.

A LONDON correspondent, says there is a strong feeling of indignation against the superficial way in which the inquiry into the loss of the China has been conducted; coupled, it must be admitted, with one of admiration of the skill with which the directors of the company have contrived to evade a really adequate inquiry before a competent tribunal over here.

"LITERATEUR" says Major-General Innes, V.C., has undertaken to write the biogr aphy of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, who has left an immense collection of papers and letters. Major-General Innes was an intimate friend and an old comrade of the deceased officer.

THE climax has now been reached in the case of Piper Findlater and the War Office. Mr. Moss, of the Empire Palace, has completed an agreement with the piper to play on the Edinburgh stage at a rate of £100 a week. Mr. Moss is the head of the Empire Palaces throughout the kingdom, and if Findlater proves a successful attraction during the week he will in all likelihood go on tour.

CAIRO correspondents have reason to believe that the Emperor William proposes to visit Cairo this autumn on his way to or from the Holy Land.

THE biggest wheat corner of recent years in America has come to grief, and Mr. Joseph Leiter, the young man who swooped so sensationally on the Chicago markets a year ago, has involved himself and his father, the millionaire, to the tune of over dols. 5,000,000. Mr. Leiter, senior, who has been backing his son's paper all along, had great confidence in the young man's ability to clear out his stocks until recently. In April he deposited dols. 17,000,000 worth of securities to secure loans and to prevent a collapse. Young Leiter promised them that he would get out by the end of May; instead, however, he has been going in again, and this is why his father refused to extend any further assistance. It is confidently stated that no assignment in settlement will be necessary. The father having been acquainted with his son's position was determined that the deal should end immediately. The banks are well protected, and there will not be a dollar lost. Young Leiter in an interview says: My affairs are in a fair way of settlement without the intervention of a trustee or the machinery of the court, as would be necessary in the case of an assignment. Every dollar I owe, whether in this country or in Europe, will be paid. This you can depend upon. No man will lose a penny through me. Mr. Armour of Chicago bought all Leiter's cash wheat in the North-West, amounting to between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels. If trustees are necessary it will not require much time to dispose of the remaining 3,000,000 bushels or more. It is worthy of remark that the American press shows the young gambler no sympathy. Indeed a tendency to rejoice is evident, as bread had clearly increased in price throughout the world and caused a shortness of food in the United States, France and Italy. Not only have the entire profits of Leiter's previous wheat deals been lost, but inroads have been made into his father's private fortune. The scare has been very profitable for the farmers who were not too greedy. English prices have dropped to their normal level, and bakers cannot continue their present high prices for more than a few days. Wheat in some cases has fallen as much as five shillings per bushel at a single bound.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

PROSPECTIVE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Detailed accounts of the destruction of the Spanish fleet state that Admiral Cervera, on Sunday morning dashed out of the harbour of Santiago and tried to escape to the westward. Admiral Sampson's fleet, however, instantly gave chase.

The Spaniards fought bravely, but the torrents of shell poured upon them by the Americans drove all their ships ashore where the crews seemingly burned them.

Thirteen hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners including Admiral Cervera. The Americans lost three men.

General Shafter was thus enabled to change his plans and to demand the surrender of Santiago. The Foreign Consuls have induced General Shafter to defer the bombardment of Santiago until noon on Tuesday, to enable non-combatants to escape from the city, and in the meanwhile a truce has been arranged.

Accounts differ as to whether the Spanish reinforcements have reached Santiago, but Admiral Sampson can now enter the harbour and bombard the city.

OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A despatch from Manila, dated 1st July, says that the American fleet and the newly arrived troops were to attack the town on 4th instant.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

GALLANTRY OF THE SPANIARDS.

JULY 5.

An American official despatch states that 350 of Admiral Cervera's men were either killed or drowned and upwards of 160 wounded, whilst 1,600 were taken prisoners.

Admiral Cervera fought every inch of the way after leaving the harbour of Santiago, even when his own ship was ablaze and sinking.

The Spaniards displayed no signals of surrender but beached their vessels at various points along the coast, extending a distance of sixty miles, the crews escaping ashore in boats and the American warships assisting in rescuing them.

THE DEFENCE OF LANDIKOTAL.

A FITTING REWARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

General Egerton, at Landikotal, yesterday presented the third class Order of Merit to, Subadar Jiwas Khan of the Khyber Rifles, who conducted the Landikotal defence last August, thereafter bringing back a number of the corps with their rifles to Jamrud.

DISTRICT MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

It is now understood that in the event of General Samford's appointment by the Home Government to command the forces in Bombay, General Blood will succeed to the Meerut Command, while Colonel Money will get the Agra Command and not the Allahabad Command as previously proposed, the last named post going to General Clifford when General Waterfield retires.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

It has been decided to appoint one of the two medical officers released by the withdrawal of troops from Falam and Kalewa, to the charge of the Native Infantry wing at Dibrugarh, this charge being added to the list of appointments for Indian Medical Service officers, the other officer will be disposed of by reducing the establishment of the Indian Medical Service by one appointment, when the demand for doctors for plague and field operations admits, the creation of proposed new appointment of Staff Surgeon at Rangoon having been negatived.

DOUBLE EXECUTION AT YERROWDA.

POONA, JULY 5.

A double execution took place at Yerrowda Central Jail this morning. Two servants of Aga Ashanshah at Loni village, one Mahomedan and the other a Hindu, named Hasan and Jiva beat to death with sticks an agriculturist named Bhairu, afterwards tied his hands and feet to a large stone and threw the body into a well. These two accused got up an intrigue against the wife of the deceased; both appealed to the Bombay Government, and afterwards to the Viceroy, but without avail. Hasan appeared repentant, and after commending his body to his friends took leave of his father, who was present, went to his death. The execution was carried out before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate and Jail officials.

POONA VOLUNTEERS INSPECTION.

Lieutenant-General Duncan, commanding the Bombay Forces, made the following remarks on the inspection of the Poona Volunteers recently: "Satisfactory both as regards Drill and Musketry, condition of Corps is all that could be expected."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here yesterday evening.

The same Company's steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

A CALCUTTA paper writes:—The outbreak of lawlessness, with which the plague was ushered in, appears to have completely died away. In fact, the lower classes now seem to be rather ashamed of themselves. Servants in some quarters are still giving trouble, but I am quite sure now that they are influenced more by desire to extort higher wages than by a fear of the plague regulations. Those folk who bolted out of the city in such frantic haste two months ago, carrying the wildest stories with them into the mofussil to account for their flight, are now thoroughly discredited in their homes, where—as the truth has now come out—they are being laughed at. Perhaps, the plague scare has been, after all, not such an evil, for in future the ignorant will not be so ready to believe horrible things of the Government. Large numbers of the panic-stricken now find their situations filled up by others who, of course, are not going to make way for them, so they have not escaped punishment for their desertion.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	3	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleswar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.	2	1	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	9
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	3
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	*5	0	2
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	14	6	50
Same date last year	0	0	81
Total plague deaths to date	39,581	26,196	

* 3 old case which have been under enquiry.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Deaths	2

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 4th July:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	194	168	6
Fresh	7	5	2
Total	201	173	8

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Saturday and Sunday was respectively one and two, while on the same dates last year it was one and three. At Varkoond on Saturday there were two deaths and one attack from plague while on Sunday there was one death and five attacks. Dead rats are still appearing in houses and Dr. Moniz had twenty-five houses disinfected on Sunday. The Machis have not only stopped intercourse with the Mahomedans but those residing in the southern part keep no communication with those living in the northern part of Varkoond, hence for some time there have been no deaths among them. Owing to Mr. H. M. Judge, the Chief Plague Authority, Damaun frontier, being transferred and deputed on plague duty at Bombay and his services placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, a number of petitions from people of Damaun to cross the cordon and demanding other indulgence have for the last week remained undisposed of to the great inconvenience of the petitioners.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

FRIDAY'S statistical returns showed that five seizures of suspected plague were reported to the Health Officer and seven deaths. The attacks were in Wards Nos. 1, 5, 9, 15, and another unknown, and the deaths in Wards Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 15, bringing the total seizures up to 162, and deaths to 123. The seizures and deaths were confined to Hindus and Mahomedans alike. The general death-rate for the City was 28 as compared with 45, the average death-rate of the previous five years. There are 12 cases now under treatment at the Medical College Hospital, two at the Manicktollah Hospital, two at the Campbell, and one at the Licensed Family Hospital in British Indian Street. The European gentleman who was attacked with plague in British Indian Street on Thursday was pronounced to be slightly better on Saturday. Dr. Cook, the Health Officer, inspected the premises where the gentleman has been isolated, and has approved of the place as a "licensed family hospital" according to the plague regulations.

PRIVATE FAMILY HOSPITAL.

An important motion will be made by one of the Commissioners at the meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta to-day (Wednesday) regarding private family plague hospitals. The motion will be to the effect that when in a case of plague occuring in any house, which, or any portion of which, has not been previously licensed as a private family hospital, an application for isolating the patients in the house, or any portion of it, or in any house in the neighbourhood is made and such application is accompanied by an offer to make the necessary arrangements forthwith, and the place is approved of by the medical officers of the District, the patient shall not be removed to any public hospital.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

Dr. Cook, accompanied by Drs. Dutt, Ghose, and Mittra, proceeded to No. 1, Gorachand Road, Baniapookar, on Saturday afternoon, and there inoculated the Inspector of Police of that division and his family, about twenty persons in all. From here the Health Officer drove to 41, Jannagar Road in the same locality and operated on a dozen Mahomedans, male and female, with the assistance of Dr. Christie. At the Laboratory of the Health Office, Drs. Cook and Christie inoculated several persons of all nationalities.

SATURDAY'S SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

There was one fresh seizure and one death reported to the Health Officer by the Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital. The new case was that of a Mahomedan who was attacked in Moul Ali Doorga, and removed by his friends to the Campbell Hospital. Another Mahomedan was removed to the same hospital, and died a few hours after admission.

THE EUROPEAN CASE.

A most instructive lesson is to be learned in connexion with the case of plague in British India Street, in which the sufferer is a European. Some days ago a dog belonging to the patient brought up into his bedroom a rat he had killed and plumped it down upon the bed. His master at once threw the rat away. The dog then licked his master's hand on which there was a slight abrasion, with the result that plague showed itself a few days after. If this story is true, it means that everyone must put himself on his guard as far as his household pets are concerned.

EXCESSIVE ACCUMULATION OF RAIN-WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will the Bombay Municipality be good enough to bestow their early attention to the condition of the road running in front of the David Sassoon Reformatory School, Chunam Bhatty Road, on a rainy day? The nuisance even a slight rain causes, is so great and annoying to the public that it calls for an early attention of the Municipal authority. The diminutive capacity of the gutters on both sides of the road is such as not to withstand the rush of water even of an ordinary rain and the consequence is, that in a few minutes—not to speak of a heavy rain—the whole street is found utterly blocked and in fact the passers are brought to a standstill, having no other alternative than to retreat or engage a buggy. Will the Municipal authority, be good enough to put a stop to these grievances?—Yours, etc.,

Grant Road, July 5. A SUFFERER.

IT is stated that on the arrival of the German battleship Kaiser at Cavite there will be four German ships of war in that neighbourhood, and including the reinforcements despatched on June 1st, Germany will be represented in the Phillippines by 3,000 seamen and marines. This concentration of German ships in the neighbourhood of Manila has aroused apprehension in Washington with regard to the intentions of the German Government, but the Embassy there repudiates any purpose other than that of protecting German subjects in the event of an attack. The concentration is regarded by several of the Berlin journals as indicating an intention on the part of Germany to intervene in certain eventualities, and strong hopes in the same direction were expessed in the Madrid press. There are denials both from Berlin and Washington of any intention on the part of the German Government to deviate from neutrality in the Philippines.

THE Midnapore district in south-west Bengal, which is now suffering from severe inundations, has had a singular history of calamitous visitations, says the Lahore paper. In 1823 we have the first recorded inundations of the district. Next for four successive years, commencing with 1831, there were severe floods, and the last of the series (in 1834) was particularly disastrous. Over 800 villages were submerged, the greater portion of the crops were destroyed, and more than 7,000 people were killed—viz. half of the population of the inundated area. There was now a respite for about fifteen years, at the end of which period disastrous floods occurred on two successive years. The district again enjoyed quiet till 1864, when a violent cyclone ravaged it, wrecking an immense amount of property and killing nearly 35,000 inhabitants. This calamity was immediately followed by a severe drought which culminated in a famine. No less than 50,000 people now died, notwithstanding the fact that Government spent three lakhs of rupees in affording gratuitous relief, as well as in organising famine reliefs works. The famine had barely subsided when another flood occurred in 1866, to be followed in a couple of years by a similar disaster. Since then there have been some further floods, particularly in 1881; and now we have the present visitation, which, it is to be hoped, will close the series of catastrophes.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

COUNSELS PROPOSE TO ABSENT THEMSELVES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dadabhoy Dhanjibhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Bottlewalla with extortion. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, solicitors, prosecuted Mr. Roughton, solicitor, appeared for Dadyseth, Messrs. Brown and Alpalwalla, solicitors, defended. Cooverji Mehta, Mr. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, represented A. Williams, and the last accused Bottlewalla was defended by Mr. Cantain, Solicitor. Durant defended himself.

Mr. Jijibhoy Petit, further cross-examined by Clive Durant, said that it was stated in the Directors, report for the year 1896, that the amount of the defalcations had been reduced to the sum of Rs. 2,76,964. he had not made any arrrangement for the deduction from this sum any further sum recovered from *mehta's* estate or any other persons's on account of these defalcations, there was no agreement of that kind between the agents and the shareholders. It was true, as he (witness) had stated on the 22nd June last, that if there was any deficit the agents could make it good out of their commission. Whatever the company would get from the estate of the late *Mehta* would be given credit to the defalcation account, and thus the sum of Rs. 2,76,964 might be further reduced. The balance that would then remain would be made good by the agents out of their commission. The company was not indebted to his firm in the sum of Rs. 25,00,000. He had power to raise loans on the security of the company sproperty beyond five lakhsof rupees. He could do so without the previous consent of the Directors in writing, but he always consulted them, as they passed the receipts. His firm was under obligation to see that the books of the company were properly kept in a true and just manner.

Durant here repeated the last answer and in doing so added the word "no" before "obligation."

Witness protested that he had not used the word "no."

Durant said that the witness first made one answer and after looking at his consel changed it.

Mr. Davur: It is positively false.

The magistrate: It is simply scandalous.

Durant again said that after giving an explicit answer the witness changed it.

The magistrate remarked that that was not the case; it was Durant who wanted to put adifferent interpretation.

Mr. Davur: The man is an absolute liar. I was writing when the witness gave his answer.

The accused was then ordered to proceed with his cross-examination.

The witness having been further cross-examined the case was adjourned to to-day.

Mr. Roughton then applied to his worship that during the future hearings of the case the legal gentlemen representing the accused might be allowed to stay away until the cross-examination of the complainant was concluded. He was sure that his worship would protect the interests of their clients during their absence. The way in which the cross-examination was being dragged on enta)led great hardships on the accused whom they represented.

Mr. Brown supported the application and requested the court to inform them as soon as the cross examination was over and the re-examination began.

The magistrate agreed to the proposal, remarking that he had suggested to them that course long ago.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th June:—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 3958, dated 21st June 1898, forwarding a list of Stevedores, lincensed to work in the Port Trust Wet Docks for a period of one year ending 30th June 1899, who have applied for the renewal of their licenses for another year from 1st July 1898, and stating that he knows no objection to this being done.

The list above referred to contains the following names:—1. Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, 2. Messrs. R. Sharp & Son, 3. Mr. C. P. Lowji, 4. Messrs. Shaik Dadoo, Shaik Currim and Shaik Abdoola, 5. Mr. Ahmed bin Mohammed, 6. Mr. Cowasjee Jamsetjee, 7. Mr. Fazalbhoy Peroo Mohammed, 8. Mr. Dadoomeya Heerajee, 9. Mr. Bomanjee Edulji Wookerjee, 10. Mr. Camillo Colonsino, 11. Messrs. Tajoo Mahomed and Abdool Currim, 12. Messrs. Rattonjee Bombanjee & Co., 13. Mr. Francis Xavier Britto, 14. Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, 15. Mr. Edward Thomas, 16. Messrs. Dinshaw Dadabhoy & Co.

Resolution.—The licenses may be renewed.

Read Trustee's Resolution, dated 14th June 1898, deferring consideration of the Traffic Manager's proposals regarding the rates to be charged at Tank Bunder. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th June 1898, explaining that the reason for the proposed enhancement of the rates for ground rent is that the present rates are too low in view of the recent improvements carried out at this place; that it would be as well to increase the rates from next Dewali, say from 1st December next, the rate for the land under chawls, or sticks of 250 per cent. or stick of 500 square feet, being raised to Rs. 3, and that for the 50 feet west frontage of the Quay Street and eastward from Rs. 4 per stick to Rs. 5 in sympathy with what is being done at Mazagon, that the effect will be an increase of about Rs.1,800 per year in grond rent; and submitting a plan defining the limits within which the different rates are chargeable at Mazagon and Tank Bunder, so as to avoid any misunderstanding in futuree.

Resolution.—The rate for all occupation on monthly tenancy, whether for the storage of material or for temporary buildings on that part of Tank Bunder lying to the east, and the frontage of 50 feet in width on the west of Quay Street, shown coloured yellow on the plan accompanying the Traffic Managers, No. 1491, dated 17th June 1898, shall be fixed at Rs. 5 per stick of 500 square feet, and on the remainder of the Tank Bunder Estate, shown within the boundaries coloured blue, shall be charged at the rate of Rs. 3 per stick. These new rates shall have effect from the 1st December 1898, so as to be introduced concurrently with the rates sanctioned in Trustees Resolution No. 200, dated 14th June 1898; the area to which the latter applies is also shown on the plan above referred to, and includes all the Mazagon Estate (excluding wharves and frontage), as shown within the boundaries coloured red.

Read letters from the Engineer, dated, respectively, the 13th and 14th June 1898, reporting that he has carefully considered the laying out of the plot of ground south of that leased to Mr. J. N. Tata, and forwarding, under No. 4963—M-4, six tracings, lettered A to F, showing different schemes, of which the following are the particulars:—

No of Plots	Building Area	Garden Area	Road
A 12	4,827 sq yds	4,447 sq yds	1,151 sq yds
B 10	3,733 "	6,493 "	.....
C 10	5,028 "	5,028 "	.....
D 10	3,733 "	5,467 "	1,026 sq yds*
E 12	4,267 "	5,959 "	.....
F 12	4,267 "	5,959 "	.....

and saying that in his opinion E is the most satisfactory; that the plots are made to overlap so that the buildings on the eastern side get some westerly breeze, and those on the western a slight view of the harbour; that the cost of filling in the south end of the basin, including the extension of the storm-water drain, but excluding roads, will probably be about Rs. 65,885, and offering remarks as to the returns likely to be obtained on the expenditure. Submitted the proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee concurred in by the other Trustees, recommending that in the present case it is desirable to provide large garden spaces for the purpose of free perflation in the interests of the residents of the buildings in the rear; that the scheme E will be the more popular and probably will let much more rapidly; that the rates fixed at—

	For 1st 10 years.	For next 10 years.	For remaining 30 years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the Seafaes plots, i.e., Nos. 27—32 inclusive	1½	1¾	2½
Plots in rear, Nos. 33—38 inclusive	1¼	12	2

that the minimum area to be charged for be that of the building site as laid out, 30' 40', that the garden spaces on which no building, permanent or temporary, will be allowed, be given free of rent; but a porch or covered footway, not exceeding 15 ft. in height (to the ridge of the roof), may be allowed at half-rates; that leases to be granted for 50 years only, renewable for one such further term, and at such yearly rent as may then be agreed upon; that as regards the height of the buildings, all should have three storeys and a ground-floor, or in all, four storeys; that the floors of the different buildings should be on the same level and the roof lines practically so, in order that harmony may prevail.

The papers, having be en circulated to the Trustees, were not read.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to sanction the proposals of the Land and Railways Committee, including the arrangements of plots shown in plan E, except that in the latter the intermediate garden space shall be increased to 40 ft., that on the western side being reduced to 30 ft.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILGRAGE STATEMENT.

Vessels piloted into harbour	For week ending 24th June 1898.	Total from 1st April to 24th June 1898.	For week ending 24th June 1897.	Total from 1st April to 24th June 1897.
" piloted out of harbour	23	267	15	194
" transported	25	264	16	195
" attended to	25	246	8	108
" warped	4	23	5	24
	3	23	—	19

THE GRANTING OF LIQUOR LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

THE following Government resolution, dated Bombay Castle, July 4, has been issued:—

Letter from the President and ... oint Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Temperance Coun... easons stated the February 1898—Suggesting that for the ... nsfer of a liquor notices regarding the opening or tra... more conspicshop affixed to the premises may be of a... for renewal, conous nature and that every application ... ed beforetransfer, or alteration of a license be notified ... and be hand in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and ... vernaadvertised in not less than two of the principal ... issue cular papers circulating in the district for one ... in each of two consecutive weeks.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No 2035, dated 6th June 1898.

RESOLUTION.—The following reply should be sent to the President and Secretaries of the Bombay Temperance Council:—

"In continuation of my letter No. 1727 of the 9th March, acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 28th February 1898 alleging that the enquiries at present conducted by the Abkari Department to ascertain local public sentiment regarding the opening of a new liquor-shop or the transfer of a shop from one licensee to another are not conclusive or exhaustive and making suggestions for the improvement of the system, I am directed to communicate to you the result of the enquiries that have been instituted and the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

"2. The facts regarding the British Empire Refreshment Room are as follows:—

The license for this shop has been held uninterruptedly since 1880, when it was first known as the English Hotel. In 1883 it passed into the hands of the present licensee, Mr. Byramji Khrashedji, who in 1895 handed over the whole of the upper portion of the hotel to the Ripon Club, retaining only the ground-floor as a Refreshment Room. This room was then styled the "British India Bar" from 1895 to 1895; in 1896 the name was changed to the "Egyptian Bar" and in 1897 to the "British Empire Bar"; but the allegation that the ownerhip changed hands last year is entirely incorrect. As regards the complaint of the Theosophical Society that they were not consulted regarding the renewal of the license, it may be observed that the license was in existence under the same licensee for some years before the Theosophical Society took rooms on the premises.

"3 The second case is that of a liquor-shop at Charni Vadi. When an application for the transfer of this shop was received, the usual procedure for ascertaining local public sentiment was carefully followed. One petition from the residents in the neighbourhood was received in favorof the application and three petitions against it. Among the latter was one, dated 6th July 1897, from Mr. Bamanji J. B. Wadia for self and co-trustees of H. B. Wadia's Fire Temple, a copy of which is enclosed for the information of the Council. If this gentleman is the same as the Mr. Wadia mentioned in your letter, he appears to have misled your Council, as to the prosecution of enquiries, and still more as to their result, for in consequence of the objections raised the transfer of the license was ultimately refused.

"4. The third case cited is that of the shop of Messrs. Devereux & Co., a respectable firm of wine merchants, occupying premises next door to Mr. Ditmar's lamp shop in the Fort. When an application for a license was made by the firm, six notices were posted up in all, one in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, three on Messrs. Devereux and Co.'s shop, and two on the trunk of a large tree growing at the edge of the pavement, so as to attract attention as the shop lies back from the road-way. No objections were made by the residents in the vicinity, though the fact, that an application for a license had been made, was generally known, and the Manager of Mr. Ditmar's shop consulted the Abkari authorities whether there would be any danger in storing spirit next door to his lamp shop.

"5. The fourth instance given in your letter is that of a country liquor-shop at Matheran. This shop was opened in August 1895 as an experimental measure to put some check upon the illicit distillation and sale of liquor by persons living on the slopes of the hill. As it was then the rainy season no house-owners or residents were present at Matheran, and it was difficult to ascertain their wishes without very great and, under the circumstances, unnecessary trouble. With the advent of the fair weather in October 1895 the occupants of houses returned to the hill, but offered no protest of importance until the following March shortly after the appearance of a letter in the "Champion" newspaper respecting the shop. The residents then presented a petition which received full inquiry and consideration by both the Superintendent and the Collector, with the result that it was decided to retain the shop. The Superintendent of Matheran reports that since he took charge of the office in October 1897 he has received no complaint on the point from any resident or visitor.

"6. The Council conclude their letter with two suggestions, in regard to which I am to observe: (1) that the notices affixed to premises and offices of all applications are of the same size as those affecting all other public matters, and in conjunction with the other measures taken, appear to be successful in attracting public attention; and (2) that as to the insertion of notifications in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and advertisements in the principal vernacular papers Government have previously in their reply to the President of the First Bombay Temperance Conference on the 1st December 1890 expressed their opinion that the present means adopted for the information of residence in the vicinity are sufficient, and to this opinion they adhere."

2. A copy of the reply should be placed on the Editors' Table.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under Secretary to Government.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay-Japan Line s.s. Idzumi Maru, Captain R. Nunomi, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Japan, experienced strong breeze and fine weather, but for two days thick foggy rainy weather with high sea. The B.I.S.N. Co.'s s. s. Canara, Captain E. Stabb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar had strong monsoon from 55° to 62° E. and then moderate weather and heavy S.-W. swell. The same Company's s s Bezwada, Captain W. B. Smith, which came in harbour on Monday from Rangoon met with strong monsoon with high sea on the Malabar Coast. The same company's s. s. Onipenta, Captain S. Warrington, which reached this port yesterday encountered strong S.-W. monsoon weather with very heavy rain.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

JULY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shanghai, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara restored.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government, and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.

Communication established via Haiti between Caimanera and Santiago de Cuba. Telegrams must be in plain language at sender's risk, and subject to censure. Spanish administration protests against opening of these offices on island of Cuba, for which it has not given permission.

* Durban Lourence Marques section interrupted.

Communication with South Africa maintained through land lines from Lourenco Marques to Transvaal.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	4	3	12 p.m.	6	14
Teheran	5	2	29 p.m.	...	37
Suez	5	2	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	58	...	1
" Karachi	...	17	...	1
" Madras	...	21	...	1

AN Imperial edict has been issued in Pekin ordering the establishment there of a university on the European model The *Times'* Pekin correspondent furnishes highly interesting particulars regarding Russian activity in China, which he describes as increasing. Through the instrumentality of the Belgian concessionaires and the Russo-Chinese Bank the Russians are endeavouring to obtain control of as many projects of railway construction as possible.

"WHERE THREE CREEDS MEET."

ONE of the opening chapters of Mr. J. Campbell Oman's new book gives a good description of an

EKKA RACE.

In due time, amidst much excitement and noisy shouting, the two "ekkas" appeared, attended by the friends and partisans of their respective owners. Ordinarily an "ekka" carries a light hood or top for protection from sun or rain, but now the tops, with their flapping screens, had been removed, and the two chariots were in proper racing trim, the horses garlanded with flowers and beautified, according to Indian ideas, with patches of bright colour.

A good four miles along the Ferozpore road and back again was the course fixed for the race. After many preliminaries, much noisy talk, and two or three false starts, the "ekkas" at length went off at a mad gallop, pursued by the encouraging or hostile shouts of drivers and spectators, and accompanied by the riotous jangling of their own brass bells.

Heedless of all consequences, the light springless chariots were made to dash recklessly along the road, bumping and creaking dreadfully. Excitement amongst the assembled crowd was intense. Both chariots were soon out of sight in a cloud of white dust. The betting, already pretty lively as they disappeared from view, became more eagerness a number of persons followed their chariots along the course, so that they might see them all the earlier on the final. After a few minutes their return towards the goal announced up the road apthe shouts of those who had were coming back. Presently the rest that the racers were distinctly audible. The sently the "ekka" bells were dis... the shouting vigorscene became very animated, and ... es appeared in a dus and discordant, as the two vehi... side. The risk dust-haze rushing along almost side by ... emed immiof a collision between the two, which s... for a moment at one time, caused a breathless pau... up reckment, particularly as Mahir Din, standing ... e rival lessly of his madly oscillating *ekka*, lashed t... head, horse furiously across its face till, throwing up its ... criit swerved off the track in frantic terror. At this ... l tical moment Mahir gave its already disconcerte... driver a stinging cut with his leather-thonged whip.

"*Shabbash!* *Shabbash!*" ("Bravo! bravo!") shouted hundreds of voices in enthusiasti capproval of his pluck, for this was all fair play according to the recognised rules of such racing. In a few seconds more he passed the goal at a break-neck speed, winning the well-contested race amidst the loud and prolonged plaudits of his friends, who, with reiterated shouts of "*Shabbash!* *Shabbash!*" pressed forward to congratulate him.

The cholera visits Mozung, and the principal Mulla orders

NO ATONEMENT.

An atonement meant a sacrifice of some sort, and a victim to bear the sins of the multitude. To provide this a basket was placed near the door of Nizam Shah's mosque, and in it rupees, and smaller silver coins, copper pice, and even cowrie-shells were quickly collected, all classes contributing willingly to the fund. And, though this was essentially a Mussulman movement, Hindus also put in their oblations, for it was no time for indulging in religious animosities when all were suffering from so severe a visitation, and no one could tell for whom the morrow's sun would rise. So, by small but quick accretions, the little heap of coins and shells grew and grew, till at last there was sufficient money in the basket to carry out the mulla's suggestion, and a buffalo without blemish was duly purchased with it. Adorned with flowers, the big ungainly animal, its black skin well oiled and almost shining, was, at an appointed hour, led down by a mixed array of the inhabitants of Mozung to the side of the River Ravi, near the bridge of boats, where, by the flowing water, under shelter of a few trees, they prepared, in huge copper caldrons over brisk wood fires, a simple feast of rice and dal (lentils). By the time they had finished their cooking, which was enlivened by drums, the sun was sinking beyond the river, and the witchery of evening shadows was gliding with melancholy sweetness over the tranquil scene. The sky was crimson, and so was the smooth, broad river, fringed with tall white plumed reeds. Behind was a belt of forest, and westward, across the Ravi, rose the lofty minarets of the mauseleum of a Mogul emperor. Oxen and donkeys, worn out with their day's labour, shuffled clumsily over the bridge of boats, which, lay in a huge loop upon the water between the opposite banks of the river. A piercing whistle, a puff of black smoke near by Shahdera, announced the approach of a railway train. Presently, shrieking and panting, it passed at some distance away, high above the water, over an iron-girder bridge, and quickly disappeared from sight.

After sundown two men stood by the head of the bridge, inviting such passers-by as would partake of the simple fare to come and do so, for, of course, none of the inhabitants of afflicted Mozung could think of eating of the food which they had themselves provided. The two men at the bridge head were Mahir Din and Abdulla; the one aroused from his selfish worldliness, the other from his philosophical mysticism, to seek together the protecting hand of Allah the Most Merciful.

After the simple repast was finished, the buffalo, garlanded with flowers, and daubed over with paint and oil, was led across the bridge, and set free amongst the clumps of elegant dalepalms by the river side. Under a sky which was now like burnished copper the inhabitants of Mozung began their long walk homewards, barefooted as they had come, in token of humiliation.

One of the most interesting characters in the book is

ABDULLA.

His father, who died some years before, had been a Sufi, a Muhammadan mystic, and for thirteen years of his life had wandered about the world as a faquir. His discourses on religious subjects, well remembered by his son, in which he always referred to Rabb (God) as the universal all-pervading Spirit, and his belief, frequently and impressively stated, that, in the end, all mankind would be re-absorbed into the Supreme Being, had deeply affected Abdulla's mind, and had tended to deprive the Shariah (law) of a great deal of its importance in his eyes.

Although he died when Abdulla was little more than a child, the latter could well remember the earnest way in which his father explained to him that at the final completion of all things there would be no Hindu and no Muhammadan, no Jew and no Christian, and, further that there was indeed no virtue and no wickedness, for God himself was the author of all men's actions. The boy would also call to mind with what affectionate admiration his father used to speak of Isa (Jesus), as the prophet to whom the government of the world had been intrusted. Thus were the boy's sympathies widened, his religious sentiments made more liberal, and the rigid sectarianism of his Muslim creed destroyed, to the great delight of the worthy Christian missionary who had directed his education, and who very soon discovered the boys singular freedom from Muhammadan bigotry and fanaticism, though he never divined the real cause of his indifference to the dogmatic teaching of Islam. To him, as a missionary of Christ, this mental attitude was a most hopeful sign. He showered his favours on the possible convert, and flattered himself that it was his own powerful and effective teaching which had produced such desirable results. He even spoke of this in confidence amongst his intimate friends.

Abdulla, however, like other Sufis, managed to reconcile his pantheistic ideas with the uncompromising monotheism of Islam. A professed Muslim, he was in fact a mystic whose worship was merely contemplation, or rather meditation on the unity of God. Life for him was a mere journey (safar), he himself only a traveller (salik) seeking after God. These were his theoretical notions, but when he read of "the Beloved" in his mystic poetry, he thought not of its allegorical significations nor of Rabb, but only of Lateefun, and in all his vain longing after the Infinite the lovely form of his own beloved floated nebulously before his mental vision.

Moradun, the Hindu milkmaid, visits the abode of a *Sadhu* in order to be released from a vow.

AN ASCETIC'S CAVE.

The cave, which was of considerable size, was dimly lighted by a single oil-lamp placed before a stone *lingam*, the symbol under which the Hindu god Siva, or Mahadeo, is worshipped. Behind the lamp and *lingam* sat, in the mid-t of a heap of ashes, an ancient ascetic, a mere skeleton, gaunt and naked, near whom, and about whose person, two or three large hooded snakes, sacred to Mana...eo, coiled and uncoiled themselves, hissing viciously all the while.

Moradun, almost petrified with

about to go abroad. Believing that the Rev. Father Vaughan could not witness both signatures, Lady Sykes went and fetched the butler, who attested to the signature of Sir Tatton. If what he had stated was true there was no room left for reasonable doubt that the signature to the deed was that of Sir Tatton Sykes. In 1893 Messrs. Cunliffe and Davenport, acting on behalf of Lady Sykes, wrote to sir Tattons solicitor with reference to the

AMOUNT DUE IN RESPECT OF THE LOANS,

and Sir Tatton then intimated that the instalments due would be paid direct from his solicitor's office. There was not the slightest suggestion made on that occasion that the signature was a forgery. In the following May, however, Sir Tatton Sykes and his solicitor examined the deeds, and then for the first time it was said that Sir Tatton did not acknowledge the signatures. In order to raise the issue the plaintiffs entered an action to recover an instalment of 1,000*l.* due under the first deed, but the defendant did not allow the case to be tried, because he withdrew his defence and paid the whole amount of the claim and costs. It was extraordinary to reconcile that conduct with the affidavit of Sir Tatton Sykes to the effect that he never signed the deeds. The present action was brought in respect of the second loan, and it was now alleged that Lady Sykes had forged the signature of her husband. No doubt the jury had heard of the action which was brought against Sir Tatton Sykes by Mr. Jay on certain promissory notes. That was a very different case to the present, and he maintained that if he proved what he had stated the plaintiffs would be entitled to a verdict.

Mr. Robert Ellis Cunliffe, examined by Mr. Pollard said he was a partner in the firm of Cunliffe and Davenport. They had acted for many years for the Sykes family, as well as for Lady Sykes. In 1891 she wrote in reference to raising a loan of 10,000*l.* The matter, as the letter suggested, was put before the Alliance Company. There was

A COVENANT AS TO THE LOAN

that Sir Tatton was to pay 1,000*l.* a year to the company in repayment of the principal interest, and charges. The deed was engrossed and sent on the 16th of September, 1891, to Lady Sykes. Witness also gave evidence as to a body of correspondence in relation to the steps taken to effect the loan. One letter from the firm to Lady Sykes stated how the Alliance cheque for 10,000 l. had been divided. Of that sum, among other amounts, 4,000 l. and 1,200 l. had been sent to Lady Sykes, and 2,500 l. had been put to the credit of Sir Tatton, at his local bank, through his London agents.

Cross-examined by Sir E. Clarke—All the communications had come through Lady Sykes to witness's firm. He did not say that there appeared any where in the correspondence that Lady Sykes required the money for household expenses. He did not make that suggestion at present, as he should require to go through the correspondence to ascertain. But it was obvious that the money was not for her, as a portion of the money went to Sir Tatton Sykes. The draft of the deed had not been sent to Sir Tatton Sykes. They did not always submit drafts to lay people. There was no magic in the draft. A man, if he wanted to sign a deed, would sign it as readily when it was engrossed on parchment. Lady Sykes had intimated that neither she nor Sir Tatton desired to see the draft. They were separating at the time, going to different parts of England, and they did not wish to wait. The interest on the 10,000 l. was 5 p.c., but to get the loan Lady Sykes had to insure her life to get security, the premium being 218l. He never consulted with Sir Tatton as to the first loan, in 1891, until December, 1895.

Mr. Justice Grantham: Is it usual to send a deed of that importance to a lady to be signed by a servant? I should have thought you might have sent a clerk—We had every confidence in Lady Sykes, and we had no doubt about the matter. Had we entertained any doubt we should have seen to it.

Witness (continuing under cross examination by Sir E. Clarke) said there were differences between Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes as to the style in which they should live. He understood that the loans were effected for them jointly, and not that the whole of the money was to enable Lady Sykes to assist her brother.

Re-examined by Mr. Lawson Walton, witness said that there was nothing abnormal in this loan. At the time Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes were living together on the best of terms, and lady Sykes apparently enjoyed the complete confidence of her husband. His firm certainly had absolute confidence in Lady Sykes. Lady Sykes was satisfied with the terms made with the Alliance Company. The firm had got some of the terms waived at her wish.

Mr. Walter Cunliffe, a partner in the firm of Cunliffe and Davenport, said he took up the loan transaction of 1891, when it was halfway through, and finished it. He corroborated the statement of the previous witness that a portion of the proceeds was put to Sir Tatton's account. The witness was examined in detail as to the correspondence in reference to negotiations for the loans.

The case was adjourned.

REMARKABLE DIVORCE STORY.

KISSES, MUSIC-HALLS, AND CABS.

In the Probate and Divorce Division on June 16, before Mr. Justice Barnes and a Common Jury, Mr. Hubert Pitt, a turncock and waste inspector, in the service of the Vauxhall Waterworks Company, sought a divorce by reason of the adultery of his wife with the co-respondent, Dr. Edward Walter Longdon, in practice at Peckham. There was a claim for damages. Answers, were filed denying the charge, and the respondent alleged connivance and conduct conducive to the adultery (if any), which petitioner denied.

Mr. Warburton, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the marriage took place on the 23rd January, 1893, at St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, and there were two children, one of whom had since died. About sixteen months ago Mr. and Mrs. Pitt made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, who was then in practice in Lambeth, and Dr. Longden became on very friendly terms with the respondent. On one occasion he met the husband and wife outside the Oxford Music Hall, and they all went home together in a cab. Mrs. Pitt had fainting fits on the way home, and she and her husband stayed for the night at Dr. Longden's house. At a later date, when passing the house, Mr. Pitt saw Dr. Longden kissing his wife. On that occasion there was a violent quarrel, the petitioner struck Dr. Longden a violent blow in the face, whereupon the co-respondent went upstairs, got a revolver, and pointed it at the petitioner. The following night she went out, and remained away from home all night. Subsequently she was found with Dr. Longden, who tried to hide in a cupboard.

In his evidence the petitioner denied that he connived at his wife's adultery, or in any way conduced to it. Dr. Longden was living at 81, Peckham-road.

Cross-examined—Twice Dr. Longden had met him and his wife outside music-hall. He paid for his share of hansom cabs. He was earning 30*s.* a week. She did not sit on the doctor's knees during a part of the journey. The doctor might have paid for the admission to the Canterbury Music Hall and after they left they went to the co-respondent's house to supper. After he saw the kissing he struck Dr. Longden as hard as he could, but afterwards left the house with his wife. He did not tell her on the way home that she might go to the doctor's. When she returned home after being out all night he refused to let her in. She wanted her boxes but he would not let her have them as they were labelled for the doctor's residence.

John Williams, who was at 81, Peckham-road, on the occasion of the assault, said Mr. Pitt rushed into the room, called Dr. Longden "a scoundrel" and struck him. The doctor got a revolver and pointed it at the petitioner, and witness took it away from him. He had since seen the respondent at Dr. Longden's house.

Matilda Cannon said that in April, 1897, she received a letter from Mrs. Pitt and called on her at 81 Peckham-road. The respondent was in her dressing gown, and she told witness that Dr. Longden was the only man she ever loved.

The defence was that the petitioner did not exercise proper care over his wife, and allowed her to be upon close terms of friendship with Dr. Longden.

Mrs. Rosaline Louisa Agnes Pitt, the respondent, said that shortly after the marriage her husband told her they were unsuited for each other. When they went home in a hansom she partly sat on Dr Longden's knee. It was not true that the co-respondent kissed her in the upstairs room of his residence. Dr. Longden denied it at the time, and her husband said he had made a mistake, and he apologised. When they drove to the Canterbury Music Hall she sat on the doctor's knees. At a later date her husband said to her it was evident she liked the doctor better than himself, and that she had better go to him. Several times he told her to go to the doctor's and he helped her in the packing of her boxes. She alleged that her husband ultimately turned her out of the house, and having no money, she went to 81, Peckham-road.

By Mr. Warburton—Before her marriage she was a barmaid.

Dr. Longden, the co-respondent, who said he was 29 years of age, stated that on the occasion of the visit to the Canterbury Music Hall he paid all the expenses. It was not true he kissed Mrs. Pitt on the occasion referred to. Petitioner said he was very sorry he had made a mistake, and afterwards they all went together to a public-house, at which time Mr. Pitt was quite friendly. Respondent told him that she and her husband were unsuited to each other, and that he was always taunting her about witness, and telling her to go and live with him.

Cross-examined—The revolver was not loaded. Prior to witness fetching it Mr. Pitt struck him a blow in the face with his clenched fist.

Why did you get the revolver?—I did not think I ought to be struck in my house.

Why did you fetch it?—To frighten the petitioner who had falsely accused me of kissing his wife.

Cross-examination continued—He had written one letter to her in the name of "Miss Clarke" at a post-office. Out of "pure philanthropy" she was now living in his house until she could get a situation.

In the result the jury found that the respondent and co-respondent had committed adultery: that the petitioner had not connived at or conduced to it, and they assessed the damages at 350*l.*

Mr. Justice Barnes granted a decree nisi, with costs, and custody of the child, and directed that the money should be paid into Court in a fortnight.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE *vs.* GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

An interesting cricket match was played on Saturday last between the students of the above colleges on the Elphinstone College ground and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 30 runs. The Medical captain having won the toss elected to bat. Messrs. Karani and Brown made an able stand, contributing 20 runs each, out of the total score of 68 runs. The Elphinstonians in their turn scored 98 runs Messrs. Kanga, Parakh, Sorab and Sorab Davar contributing 22, 23, 22 and 10 runs respectively. Sorab's bold and dashing game was highly admired. Messrs. Rabadi and Stewart bowled steadily and successfully for the medical men, while Messrs. Kanga and Parakh did good work for the Elphinstonians. The chief feature of the match was the splendid wicket-keeping of Sorab, Davar who disposed of four of the opponents behind the sticks. The following is the full score:—

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Fonseca, c Vakil, b Parakh	0
Hoyne, st Davar, b Parakh	1
Karani, c Mody, b Kanga	26
Stewart, b Mody	0
Rabadi, run out	0
Brown, b Parakh	26
Otto, run out	5
De Souza, c Davar, b Kanga	1
Pardhy, not out	0
Padbidri, b Kanga	0
Thomson, st Davar, b Kanga	0
Extras	9
Total	68

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Kanga, c Karani, b Rabadi	23
Sorab, c and b Stewart	22
Vakil, c Stewart, b Karani	0
Davar, l b w, b Karani	10
Karaka, c Otto, b Stewart	3
Parakh, b Rabadi	23
J Mody, b Pabady	2
R Mody, c Otto, b Rabadi	1
Photographer, not out	4
Nanavati, retired	0
Cooper, b Rabadi	0
Extras	9
Total	98

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A SYSTEM OF WATER METERS IN BOMBAY.

Commenting on the Municipal Commissioner's proposal to introduce a system of water meters in Bombay, the "Indian Spectator" writes: The question of regulating the supply of water to the city by a system of meters for every household is again to come before the Corporation shortly. A good many things have happened during the last couple of years to modify the views held on the subject by the thinking public. There can be no doubt that there is a great deal of wanton waste of water in the city, and this produces in many places such filth and general dampness as cannot but be very injurious to health. The mischief is greatest in the undrained parts of the city, and also in the more poorly provided of our chawls. But it seems to us that a check on waste would be justified only when it is shown that without it our water-supply would run short of the needs of the city or when it would be proved that without it, dampness cannot possibly be avoided.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

With regard to the proposed legislation to make the adulteration of ghee penal, the "Gujerat Mitra" states: "The law proposed to be shortly enacted by the Bombay Government should, we think, be so framed as to make any infringement of its provisions strictly punishable and not as is frequently the case with such legislation, be a means for enriching the pockets of those who are entrusted with the carrying out of its provisions. For this legislation to be really useful in getting the people relief from a really bad source of danger to their health underlying this adulteration, we think it is necessary to make the provisions of the proposed measure strictly rigorous ank keep a sharp watch over the executives to whom the duty of carrying out its provisions may be entrusted by the Municipality. Whether this is done or not and how far the law benefits the people will remain to be seen hereafter.

THE BUISSON BATH.

Referring to the sad report of Colonel Talbot's son being bitten by a rabid dog, the "Indian Spectator" enquires, was the dog that bit Master Talbot really proved mad? Our contemporary adds: There is no end to simulate disease among men, the imagination being so powerful an agent. And in no case, perhaps, does the imagination work so powerfully as in that of a dog-bite. The first thing to establish is whether the animal *is mad*. Very few of the patients and their friends wait to do this we refer mostly to Europeans. On the smallest suspicion they rush off to Paris. Every week almost you hear of a British soldier sent off to the Pasteur Institute at public expense. We know not if this is just or prudent. The course is specially to be regretted when there are Buisson Baths scattered over the whole country to be availed of at an hour's, or a few hours notice. Over the Punjab and the N.-W. Provinces alone, we believe there are at least twenty of these Baths, placed at the principal hospitals by a benevolent English lady, with the express permission of the Government of India. Has anything like a fair trial been given to these simple, natural, curative agents? Instances have been published of their efficacy, both in Europe and in India.

MR. MEHTA'S ELECTION TO THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The remarks of the "Gujerat Mitra," as representing mofussil opinion, in regard to the recent election of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta to the Supreme Legislative Council, are worth quoting: The non-official honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council have elected the nominee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation as their representative in the Supreme Legislative Council in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani. The eminent leader on whom the choice of the majority of Councillors has fallen a second time deservedly occupies a first place in the ranks of our public men, and has served his country with conspicuous ability and courage. The responsibility of the position to which Mr. Mehta is now called is indeed too great to be lost sight of by the members, it being distinctly understood that the gentleman on whom the honour is bestowed represents not only their own thoughts and feelings but also those of the people at large. A gentleman of singularly rare parts and an indisputable command and knowledge of our public affairs and above all of cosmopolitan sympathy as Mr. Mehta is, it is not in the least surprising that the non-official honourable members should have judiciously made use of their votes in electing him as their representative.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST RATS.

Some of the vernacular papers think that a campaign against rats at the present day is a measure which badly needs to be added to our methods of fighting against the plague. The "Indian Spectator" is of opinion that it would repay us well if we organised special means of destruction, and observes: A scarcity of rats would probably make every recrudescence milder. It would surely materially help to check the travelling of plague to those houses that still remain unaffected. It should now be clearly understood that the plague spreads—perhaps even recrudesces—by three different agencies—namely, firstly, affected persons—the sick as well as the contacts—secondly, infected goods, and, thirdly, rodents In our first epidemic, we paid attention to the actually sick and segregated, and to them alone. During Sir J. Campbell's regime we took hold of contacts—partially only, let it not be forgotten—and systematically vacated places which seemed to have become infecting centres, and disinfected them thoroughly. But we did not touch the goods in these houses, and we left the rodents alone. This defect should be remedied this year. The principle of segregation of plague becilli should be, if it is to be followed at all, followed systematically and thoroughly, and not half and half.

THE REWARD FOR DISCOVERY OF THE POONA MURDERERS.

With reference to the Government Resolution, awarding Rs. 5,000 to Ganesh Shanker Dravid and Rs. 5,000 to his brother, Nilkantha, for services rendered in connection with the tracing of the murderers of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, the "Indu Prakash" writes: Ganesh was in prison undergoing a rigorous punishment for forgery to which he had been sentenced by Mr. Justice Strachey. In what way, such a notorious culprit assisted the police in the investigation of the murders of June last, is not clear, and in the absence of such information it is hardly advisable to make any comments on the matter. We cannot, however, help asking the police authorities who conducted the prosecution why it was that these brothers were not summoned to the court as witnesses. Ganesh has been released from imprisonment for this great service. We also observe in connection with this that Mr. Harry Brewin has been promoted to Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police. We imagine, this promotion has been given him in recognition of the services he rendered in the Poona murders case.

THE CHIVALRY OF POLITICS.

The London correspondent of the "Rast Goftar" remarks that, in the death of Mr. Gladstone, and in the tributes paid to his memory, is well illustrated that chivalry of politics, which is nowhere more pronounced than in England, and from which "India's new perfervid politicians, who combine puerile fervour with an ingrained envy and malice, might well draw a lesson." The correspondent continues: Courtesy in debate and the inviolability of private life and character are the principles which rule public men in their conduct towards one another. No public man of the first rank made more bitter enemies in life than Mr. Gladstone made, but friend and foe strove alike to do reverence to his memory after death. In some Continental countries the death of an eminent public man would be seized upon as a fitting occasion to hurl invectives against him. A mere difference of opinion, in which one man was as likely to be right as another would be held as sufficient reason to impute sinister motives to a dead antagonist. In a country like France, so often swept by political storms and tempests, we have often seen this uncharitable trait displayed; as history shows that even the bones of the great dead are not safe in that land of emotion. In England the people's loyal passion for their temperate kings, and the stability of her institutions contribute towards establishing that high ideal of honour which commonly prevails amongst our public men. This country recognises the fact that the asperities at heated debate amongst politicians do not preclude that friendly and chivalrous intercourse in private life which is due from one gentleman to another, be their politics what they may.

RUMOURS OF RECRUDESCENCE OF PLAGUE.

The "Indian Spectator" says there is a good deal of unrest in the town, and anxious enquiries are being made as to whether the rumours of a real recrudescence of plague have any foundation in fact. Our contemporary remarks: There is no doubt that we have cause for anxiety. In fact, the district plague officers have been warned to give the alarm to the staff under them and to the volunteer workers also. The figures of plague cases have never gone down as by this year as they were at the corresponding period of last year, and there has been observed a tendency of their going up by fits and starts. Cases, no doubt, are occurring in almost all districts, and they have shown a decided preference for Mandvi and Byculla—those ill-fated homes and permanent residences of the plague where it first wakes up to gather strength and spread out in all directions. Moreover, dead rats are being found in this house and that; in that respect, they say even Bhuleshwar is giving cause for alarm. Yet, it is impossible to draw conclusions of any kind until we know accurately the facts; and in this connection it is perplexing to find the two new items which the Health Office has begun to supply in its daily figures of plague cases and mortality—the items, we mean, of "Non-residents and Unknown" and "Cases under Enquiry." These are, it seems, the new patents of the Health Department, and we have not yet learnt the special uses of them. Are these many desolates in Bombay roaming homeless even in these days of the rains, as to supply, on an average, a third to a half of our plague cases! Or is it that in order to avoid the bother of disinfection and segregation, persons attacked with plague, or dead of plague are thrown in the streets and have to be classified as non-residents and unknown. The police do not, however, find many dead bodies in the streets. In any case, there is a mystery about these "non-residents and unknown" which, the city has a right to ask, should be cleared.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" exclaims: Are we going to have a third year of the pestilence, and that, too, of a worse and more violent character than the two preceding? If so, may it be asked what steps the several plague authorities are taking. Has there been the faintest attempt at any systematic disinfection of the plague germs in plague-stricken houses and places? Is it impossible to do this efficaciously after the experience of the past? Have we any organising head among us? And can he show the way to these plague authorities, what they should do and what avoid? We fear immense sums have been squandered to no purpose. And there is every likelihood of equally immense sums being wasted in the near future if nothing better than a repetition of the sham preventive measures which were adopted last year are to be repeated. When their attention should have been concentrated on devising a well equipped army to destroy the germs whenever found, they fritterd away their time, and the monies of the ratepayers in organising segregation camps, which remained unused, and absurd quarantine which led to so indignant a protest from all quarters, and search parties which only searched in order to create dissatisfaction, endanger public peace, and even cause bloodshed and butchery. Verily, we should be ashamed of the city were there to be a repetition of this kind of inconsequential management.

THE UNHAPPY ISLAND.

A CRETAN BLUE BOOK.

At last in June, 1898, the Foreign Office has got a Blue-Book out, bringing a history of the Cretan question up to December, 1897. It is within six months of being up to date.

One looks through the dispatches in the hope of getting some new light on what is now ancient history. But it is dull work wading through so much old, cold, dead dispatch, especially when you are left so far away from the actual living fire of the present.

Admiral Harris was congratulating himself last May that the Cretan cry "Annexation or death" was dying down and that autonomy was about to get a chance. Great Britain's military representative Colonel Chermside, however, found the insurgent Christians, as well as the Mahomedans very troublesome, and the gist of his dispatches might be given in the words of Mercutio, "A palgue on both your houses. He told Admiral Harris and also Lord Salisbury on May 21, that "the present insurrection" was the loose camp of the insurrections in Crete—"was, in his opinion, largely due to the Christians determining to take advantage of the great reduction of the force in the island, consequent on the agreement of the 8th August, between Turkey and the Powers." Accordingly, Colonel Chermside was obliged to set his face against any reduction of the Turkish garrison prior to the adoption of a pacific attitude by the Christians, except upon the understanding that there should be a corresponding increase in the European force. The Moslem refugees had to be repatriated, and the urban Christians had returned to their homes. The British colonel foresaw great trouble in the interior if there was no force at his disposal.

After the Greek army had withdrawn one of the Cretan chiefs issued a sensible proclamation reminding his fellow citizens that the first and surest criterion of civilization in a country is respect for the life, honour, and property of its inhabitants, irrespective of their nationality or religion. The proclamation dwelt on the damage done to Christian and Mussulman property in the island. While accusing the Mahomedan of initiating this destruction, it declared that those who claimed to represent the principles of civilization must abandon retaliation, and stop the evil. "The houses and trees," it said, "are hot ephemeral goods appertaining to our generation solely—they are possessions belonging to our country, to our children.

For Heaven's sake then let us respect the property of our Mussulman fellow countrymen, with whom we are destined to live side by side, remembering that the said property is innocent of all animosity of all political guilt; moreover, you are well aware that our struggle is directed not against our Mussalman countrymen but against the Turkish misrule of our island."

SO RAN THE WISE PROCLAMATION.

It has a European ring about it, in fact, it was composed by the chief's nephew, Professor Jannaris, of St. Andrews University, who happened then to be in Crete.

The admonition was much needed; for immediately after Christans and Moslems were at it again hammer and tongs, Christians laying ambuscades and killing Moslems; Moslems indulging in reprisals; slaughter on both sides. But Professor Jannaris's views seem to be the origin of the later proposals regarding the Governorship; for on June 21 Rear-Admiral Harris sent home the following scheme, which, he said, was formulated at a meeting of chiefs and had received full approval. Great stress was laid on a life appointment of a Prince as Governor. The Cretans, it was said, did not want a dynasty. This was the scheme:

Principles for the Proposed Government of Crete, formulated at a Meeting of Chiefs and sent by Professor Jannaris.

1. Crete will be raised to a Principality under the sovereignty of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and the guarantee of the Great Powers. It will enjoy complete financial independence, and the Porte will have no control whatever over the internal affairs of the island.

2. The Prince will be appointed by the Great Powers (for life), and will be invested with absolute powers.

3. The Turkish troops will be withdrawn from the island.

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The St Petersburg Government gave the Porte a sharp answer. The difficulty of maintaining order was only due to the obstructive policy at Constantinople; and if they sent troops, they did so at their peril, and with the sure knowledge that the Powers would quickly send them back. That was Russia's answer, Austria's was that Count Goluchowski would not even talk about Crete with the Porte until the terms of peace with Greece should be settled. The orders to our own Admiral were decisive—to prevent troops landing, by force if necessary. There was great disgust on the part of the British officials at what Admiral Harris described as the mendacity of both Greeks and Cretans. One of Admiral's illustrations referred to the bombardment of Akrotiri on Feb. 21st. Nobody was killed at all on that occasion—no women, no children no nuns. Consul Billiotti was in despair at the untruthfulness of the Cretans. "It is the character," he said, "of the Cretans, whether Christians or Mussulmans, to exaggerate greatly all their statements." The Cretan Assembly protested vigorously against the appointment of any Governor who should be selected by the Porte, but accepted autonomy heartily on the condition that the Turkish troops were got rid of, and that a life Governor should be appointed by the Powers. The Powers agreed to forbid the landing of fresh Turkish troops in Crete. Bojo Petrovitch's candidature as Governor was abandoned owing to

OBJECTIONS FROM THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO,

and Russia agreed to accept the candidature of Prince George. Said M. de Staal to Lord Salisbury:

"Two advantages would ensue from the selection of his Royal Highness, for not only would the aspirations of the Cretans be in this way fulfilled, but a stop be put to the agitation in Greece. The Russian Government hoped that, should the other Powers and the Ottoman Government be equally disposed to accept the candidature of Prince George, a satisfactory settlement of the question would thus be brought about.

France followed Russia's lead, M. Hanotaux saying this solution would be in harmony with the Liberal ideas which prevail in France. Count Goluchowski, on the other hand, was strongly convinced that such a candidature would certainly not be accepted by the Porte. The German Government was unable to agree, Herr Von Bulow being "of opinion that this appointment would lead very shortly to the annexation of the island to Greece, and that the Balkan Powers would certainly make demands for compensation in consequence of which complications would ensue." Lord Salisbury told Sir Philip Currie that her Majesty's Government "would of course support the candidature of Prince George of Greece if it should be proposed" and to Mr. Goschen he telegraphed:

Her Majesty's Government would have great pleasure in supporting the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the Government of Crete, concerning which the Russian Ambassador has spoken to me, as I informed your Excellency in my telegram of the 29th Instant. You should state this to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

This was on December 31st. And there the Blue Book stops.

THE NIGER SETTLEMENT.

COMMENT IN PARIS.

The solution of the Niger difficulty has been hastened by the more than precarious tenure of the Cabinet under the present Chamber. It is more agreeable to a minister to sign a treaty he prepared than to see his successor's name on it. An intimate friend of Mr. Chamberlain informed me ten days ago, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" on June 13, that he was himself in despair at the ways of the French Foreign Office. They speak of M. Hanotaux as likely to be sent to take the place of Baron de Courcel at the Embassy in London. The settlement of the Niger question in anything like a fair spirit would make things pleasant for him there. The "Temps," congratulates him and France on the announced Anglo-French agreement. It is not mistaken in saying that public opinion in this country will hear of it with real satisfaction, but the "Temps" says it would not be easy to say what this arrangement is. It is only let out in driblets on each side of the Channel. One party seems afraid of the Jingoes knowing all, and the other of the Chauvins. A kind of preventive inoculation is resorted to on both sides by giving scraps of information. Would it not be simpler to say that the agreement is one of those lame compromises when the greatest nations must sometimes accept when they have to settle British notes? The question of national honour had to be much thought of. If one country yielded, its Jingoes would cry out.

According to the "Temps," the negotiations bore chiefly on four points: Bona and Wa, in the Volta Valley, and Nikki and Bussa, in the Niger Valley. The system of the lame compromise is that the French possess Nikki and Bona, and the English Wa and Bussa. Is each of these four points equivalent to the others? Wa and Nikki have the same negative worth. They are cartographic values, but Bona and Bussa have real worth, because one commands the western side of the Upper Volta and the other the right bank of part of the Middle Niger. The English had better reasons for wanting Bussa than Bona, and the French the converse. In holding Bona the French effect a military junction—through the Volta, a navigable river—with the Soudan. Now France hopes soon to settle by force the long-dragging Samory question. Besides, to make up for the loss of Bussa, France has a right on the Niger to two centres of navigation. She can utilise the Lower Niger as a waterway, and have coal depots. As to the Customs tariffs they will be the same in the French and English possessions in West Africa. The "Temps" gives Lord Salisbury credit for this accord. He has overborne the combative policy of Mr. Chamberlain.

A BIG BANKRUPTCY.

DEBTORS "WHO GO TO PARIS."

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on July 16, before Mr. Pope, Assistant Receiver, re John Willard Young, the first meeting was held under the receiving order made against the debtor, described as a company promoter and railway contractor, of Sydney-street, South Kensington. The debtor, who is the eldest son of Brigham Young, the Mormon, has not attended for examination, being at present in Paris. Proofs for £282 089 were put in. These included claims by the promissory notes, of the insurrections in Crete—"was, in his opinion, largely due to the Christians determining to take advantage of the great reduction of the force in the island, consequent on the agreement of the 8th August, between Turkey and the Powers." Accordingly, Colonel Chermside was obliged to set his face against any reduction of the Turkish garrison prior to the adoption of a pacific attitude by the Christians, except upon the understanding that there should be a corresponding increase in the European force. The Moslem refugees had to be repatriated, and the urban Christians had returned to their homes. The British colonel foresaw great trouble in the interior if there was no force at his disposal.

After the Greek army had withdrawn one of the Cretan chiefs issued a sensible proclamation reminding his fellow citizens that the first and surest criterion of civilization in a country is respect for the life, honour, and property of its inhabitants, irrespective of their nationality or religion. The proclamation dwelt on the damage done to Christian and Mussulman property in the island. While accusing the Mahomedan of initiating this destruction, it declared that those who claimed to represent the principles of civilization must abandon retaliation, and stop the evil. "The houses and trees," it said, "are hot ephemeral goods appertaining to our generation solely—they are possessions belonging to our country, to our children.

For Heaven's sake then let us respect the property of our Mussulman fellow countrymen, with whom we are destined to live side by side, remembering that the said property is innocent of all animosity of all political guilt; moreover, you are well aware that our struggle is directed not against our Mussalman countrymen but against the Turkish misrule of our island."

SO RAN THE WISE PROCLAMATION.

It has a European ring about it, in fact, it was composed by the chief's nephew, Professor Jannaris, of St. Andrews University, who happened then to be in Crete.

The admonition was much needed; for immediately after Christans and Moslems were at it again hammer and tongs, Christians laying ambuscades and killing Moslems; Moslems indulging in reprisals; slaughter on both sides. But Professor Jannaris's views seem to be the origin of the later proposals regarding the Governorship; for on June 21 Rear-Admiral Harris sent home the following scheme, which, he said, was formulated at a meeting of chiefs and had received full approval. Great stress was laid on a life appointment of a Prince as Governor. The Cretans, it was said, did not want a dynasty. This was the scheme:

Principles for the Proposed Government of Crete, formulated at a Meeting of Chiefs and sent by Professor Jannaris.

1. Crete will be raised to a Principality under the sovereignty of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and the guarantee of the Great Powers. It will enjoy complete financial independence, and the Porte will have no control whatever over the internal affairs of the island.

2. The Prince will be appointed by the Great Powers (for life), and will be invested with absolute powers.

3. The Turkish troops will be withdrawn from the island.

The Admiral kept telling our Government that autonomy could be established at once if a Governor could be found and the nature of the autonomy determined, the one essential condion being a distinct promise to remove in due course the Turkish troops. But there was always the difficulty that if troops were removed the fighting factions took advantage of their withdrawal to fall upon each other. The Porte of course noted this, and audaciously told the Powers that as they did not appear to be able to protect the Mahomedans or to maintain order

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It is notified in Rawalpindi District Orders that owing to "the severe out break of enteric fever at Rawalpindi," all drinking water should be boiled as well as treated with per manganate of potash, before being used by the troops. The order seems a good one, but if this treatment is effective, and it certainly is cheap, it is rather incomprehensible to the lay understanding why the doctors should have waited for the disease to firmly establish itself before suggesting such an obvious precaution.

The weather at Rawal Pindi has been abnormally hot for the last few days, and there have been several deaths from heat apoplexy among native as well as among European troops. On Wednesday afternoon, however, there was a very welcome fall of rain, to which succeeded cool breezes, and in the night more rain fell and more again on Thursday. The temperature, which had not been below about ninety in the house at night, and much higher, nearly a hundred, in the day, fell on Thursday morning to about seventy-five, and was only 82 with all the windows open on the afternoon of the same day.

The inhabitants of Banga returned to their town on the 29th June, having been turned out into camp exactly two months ago on the 29th April. Banga is a place of over 5,000 population, and the cleansing of the town necessitated the thorough disinfection and limewashing of over 1,800 houses, some of which were more than two storeys high. The medical officers engaged on the work are to be complimented on the thoroughness and despatch with which the disinfection has been carried out. The 28th was the date fixed for the return of Banga, but the inhabitants preferred to "go in" on the following day, which they said was more auspicious. The result cannot have been very gratifying to them, however, as there was very heavy rain on the evening of the 29th and such of the Bangaites as hadn't settled down in their houses must have spent an uncomfortable night. The bungalow built for the officers engaged on plague work at Banga is a thatched one, and during the heavy rain on the 29th treated the nine officers now occupying it very badly, for the roof let in water freely; the whole interior of the bungalow, with its mud floors was turned into a frog pond. Nearly everyone had valuable property ruined and spent the night on damp beds. We doubt if the house will be fit to occupy now the rains have commenced. The bungalow site, moreover, is not all that it might be.

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POLISH JEWESS AND HER MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

"A TISSUE OF PERJURY."

On June 15, at Whitechapel County Court, Judge Bacon gave judgment in a case which had been heard before him on several occasions. The facts deposed to were of a most remarkable character, and his Honour declared that it was the most extraordinary case he had ever been called upon to decide. It was a claim under a prenuptial marriage settlement of a quantity of timber seized under a judgment. A Mrs. Sarah Leah Weinstein, the wife of the judgment debtor, was the claimant, and Mr. Diamond, timber merchant, of Graham road, Dalston, was the creditor, at whose instance the timber had been seized.

Claimant's story was that she was born in Cimeatovitz, a town in the province of Warsaw, Russian Poland. She there made the acquaintance of the man Weinstein, who seduced her, she becoming the mother of a child. Weinstein left Russia and came to London, where he established himself in business as a cabinet maker. Some time after her father sent her over to England, giving her 1,000 roubles, and telling her to find Weinstein in London and force him to marry her. She succeeded in finding him, and instead of marrying him lived with him as his wife in the midst of the Jewish colony in the East-end. She bore him two more children, and from time to time advanced him money (illegible had the whole of the 1,000 roubles she brought with her. In the meantime her younger sister had come to England, bringing with her a further 300 roubles. The greater part of this was paid Weinstein to induce him to marry the claimant, but he still refused, and it was not until July 8th last that the marriage settlement in question was drawn up, the marrage taking place the following day. The settlement purported to hand over all his property to the claimant. Weinstein as this time was in serious pecuniary difficulties, and within a few weeks of his marriage made an arrangement with all his creditors except Diamond. The case next took a most dramatic turn. A certificate was put in of the marriage of one Leah Sarah Wohrhaftig, the maiden name of the claimant, the daughter of Simon Wohrhaftig with one Trotz Kurah at Cimentovitz in the year 1890. A witness named Tchizik was called, and swore that he was a native of that town, and lived next door to the house of Mrs. Weinstein's father. He knew both her and Weinstein. They were married in 1890. He was present at the wedding and at the subsequent feast. Weinstein's Russian name was Trotz Kurah.—Judge Bacon said it was usual for Polish Jews to adopt German names when coming to this country as they were easier to pronounce than the Polish ands. In the same way the English Moses became Merton, and Levy Lumley.

Mr. Colam, for the claimant, severely cross-examined the witness Tchizik, who, however, adhered to the truth of his story. The claimant and her sister were recalled, and excitedly denounced Tchizik as a false witness, adding that they had never seen the man before. Each swore positively that no such wedding ever took place, nor had they ever heard the name Trotz Kurah.

Weinstein was not called as a witness, counsel stating that he had basely deserted his wife after obtaining all her money, and had gone to South Africa.

At this point the case was adjourned for the production of further evidence. On the further hearing both sides put in a number of certificates from

WRITERS AND READERS.

"ANOTHER work in India says *Literature* of June 18" is to come from the pen of the well-known Indian author Mr. B. M. Malabari, the author of "Indian Eye in English Life." It is appropriately entitled "Native India" and deals with the protected native States. Mr. Malabari knows these States and their rulers and people intimately. A special feature of the book will be sketches drawn from the life of typical native rulers, their early training in the zenana their manner of rule, their, surroundings and followers, their intercourse with their subjects and with the English. The new book will attempt to do for these picturesque relics of the *ancien regime* in India what the same writer's "Gujerat and the Gujeratis" did for that fertile province of Western India. It will appear in the autumn and will be published simultaneously in French and English. The life and work of Mr. Masuri have been recently told to the English people by Mr. Karkaria in his "India: Forty Years of Progress and reform," published at the Clarendon Press."

Readers of "Junius" will remember how the slasher comes down upon the Marquis of Granby with an accusation that he had "degraded the office of Commander-in-Chief to that of a broker in commissions." To a certain extent "Junius" subsequently modified his expressed opinion of the gallant soldier. Considering what a distinguished part John Manners, Marquis of Granby, played in the Seven Years' War—the war of the marvellous expansion of England—it is singular that no biography of him has been written. A vast mass of material for a biography exists in the Record Office, the British Museum, and at Belvoir, to say nothing of miscellaneous memoirs and letters of last century. All this material has been overhauled by Mr. Evelyn Manners, who is engaged upon a Life of Granby. The Granby MSS. not only throw interesting light on the fateful Seven Years War, but also upon the state of the Scotch Highlands after Culloden. Granby served in "Butcher" Cumberland's army. A letter of his, written in 1746, when the writer was twenty-five describes the devastation of the Highlands. The Life will be published by Messrs. Bentley.

Professor Inglis Palgrave's labours over his valuable "Dictionary of Political Economy" are now approaching completion. Two volumes have appeared. The third volume will be the last. Mr. Palgrave's careful and exhaustive work is absolutely indispensable to students of political economy. It may be early next year before the final volume is in the hands of the public.

It may now be regarded as certain that the life of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, by his son, Mr. Artur Benson, will appear in the autumn. His grace left behind him a very large and varied correspondence, rich in biographical material. Besides which there was his journal, regularly written up. The book will not be Mr. Benson's exclusive composition. Dr. Temple, Dean Bradley, the Bishops of Durham and Winchester, and some more of the late Primate's friends are contributing chapters.

In the career of Admiral Lord Lyons, one of the last seamen of the sailing navy, were many incidents now interesting in their connection with one of the finest of "England's lost possessions." At the age of twenty-one he served in the Java expedition of 1811. To the regret of the young naval officer, as to that of his contemporaries, Java was restored to the Dutch after the close of the Napoleonic wars. Lyons's Eastern experiences will be detailed in the Life of him which Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot is writing. They are likely to attract attention in these days of "politics of the Pacific." But to readers of the present generation and the preceding Lyons, who died in 1858, will be chiefly interesting for his part in the Crimean War. He rendered splendid service in the Black Sea, where he was second in command of the fleet during most of the time, and Commander-in-Chief previously to the cessation of hostilities. In the passage of the Dardanelles he was one of Admiral Duckworth's officers. The Life of Admiral Lyons will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.

The "grand moujik," as Tolstoy is called in the hysterically sentimental manner of the time, has found in Mr. G. W. Perris another biographer. The sketches and appreciations, good, bad, and indifferent, of Tolstoy are numberless. But Mr. Perris may do some really useful service by boiling them down into a handy volume. In the new biography are summed up the circumstances of Count Leo Tolstoy's childhood, of his military service in the Caucasus and the Crimea, together with the story of his travels, his relations with Turgenieff, his agricultural and educational experiments, and his general work as a social reformer. It will be interesting also to compare his views on the relation between ethics and art with those of M. Brunetiere, whose pamphlet on the subject is still the talk of the critics. The Life is to be published by Mr. Unwin.

A political novel, or, at any rate, a novel with politics in it, may be soon expected from Mark Twain. If it does appear, it will be sure to command wider attention than most performances of its class. For it will deal with the Austria of Parliamentary fisticuffs, and of battles between German, Czech, Hungarian, Pole, Styrian, and the rest. As all the world knows, Mark Twain has lived much, that is to say observed much, in Austria lately. Some of his humorous observations on things Austrian amused the English public some months ago.

The first volume of Sir J. H. Ramsay's "Foundations of England" may be expected immediately. It begins with the earliest period and brings the narrative down to the end of the Anglo-Saxon age and the beginning of the Norman. The second volume will end at the death of Stephen. Sir James Ramsay's earlier work on the Houses of York and Lancaster will form the final volume of the complete history. The publishers are Messrs. Sonnenschein.

Mr. C. W. Oman, of all Souls', Oxford, is making progress with his admirable and exhaustive "History of the Art of War," a work which Messrs. Methuen are publishing, and which will probably extend to four volumes. The second volume, lately announced, and covering a period of nearly a thousand years from the battle of Adrianople, A.D. 378, is to be followed by the volume which, dealing with ancient warfare, will form the first of the series. The third volume will end with the seventeenth century. A comprehensive English book on this subject has been much needed, and Mr. Oman has the field all to himself. Those who study the evolution of the modern State, a question upon which Mr. Edward Jenks, in his "Law and Politics in the Middle Ages" (Murray), throws such interesting light, will find Mr. Oman's account of the mediæval military systems very suggestive.

Kinglake's "History of the Crimean War" will always be indispensable to students. But its nine volumes are to many for the mass of readers. The substance of the nine volumes has been reproduced in one by Sir George S. Clarke for Messrs. Blackwood, who are bringing out the book shortly. The original plates are painted in a companion volume.

Messrs. Hutchinson announce a new story by Colonel Andrew Haggard, brother of Mr. Rider Haggard. The title is "Hannibal's Daughter." The author has visited, for local colour, the site of Ancient Carthage and other scenes associated with the career of Rome's great enemy.

Professor A. Sogliano is preparing an illustration in colours of the beautiful and interesting mosaic discovered last summer on an estate near Torre Annunziata. Professor Sogliano believes the mosaic to represent the School of Athens, and is undertaking further studies with a view to obtaining the confirmation of his supposition. He believes that it is possible that Rafael conceived the first idea of his famous painting from a similar ancient work.

Messrs. Macmillan will soon have in hand a new volume by Professor Lewis Campbell, the translator and editor of Æschylus, and sharer in Mr. Jowett's Platonic work. Its subject is "Religion in Greek Literature." The substance of the work has already been set forth in the author's Gifford Lectures delivered at St. Andrews three or four years ago.

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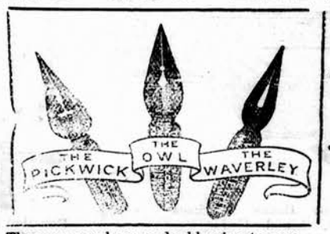

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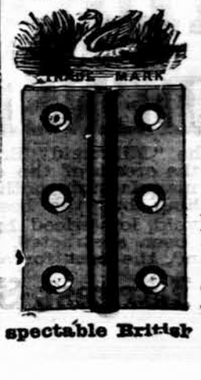

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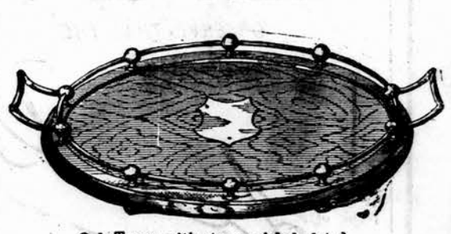

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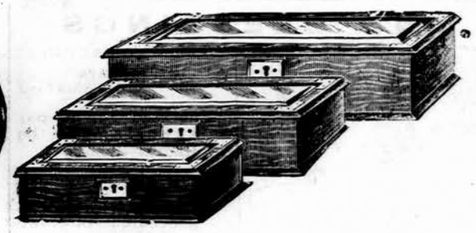

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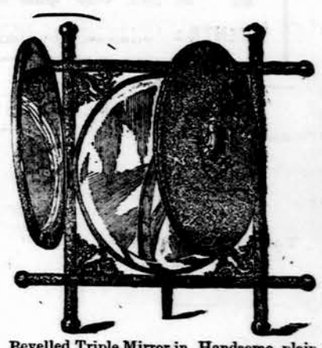

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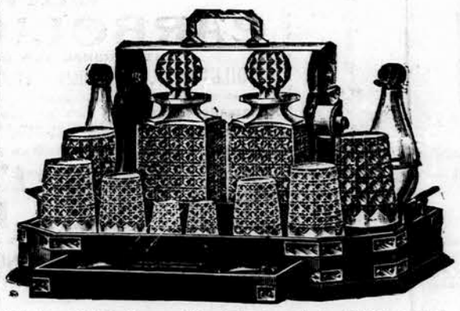

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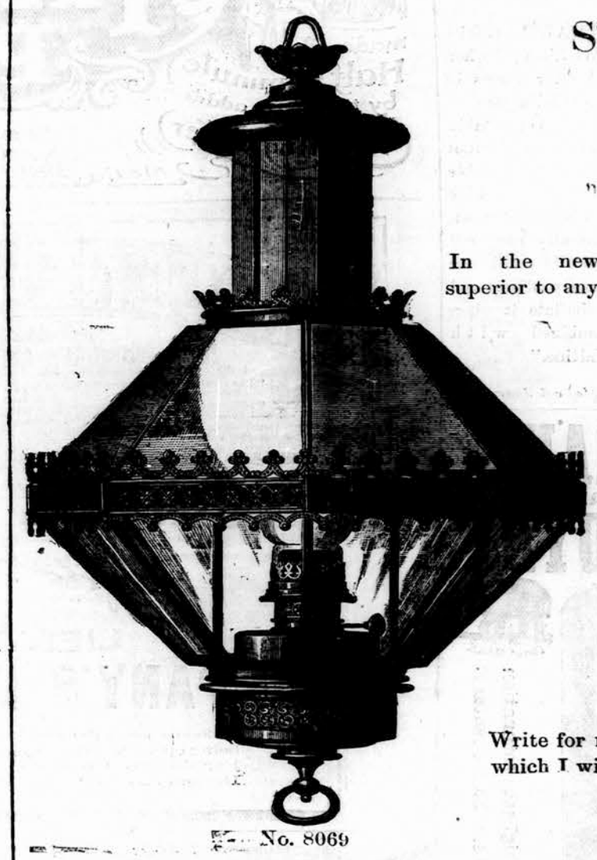

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